Discrimination – 1923.

North Carolina.

SOUTHERN R. P. O. CLERK KICKS BECAUSE NEGRO IN CHARGE.

(Preston News Service)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.—Senator Overman has recently called on Postmaster General Harry S. New in an effort to have a southern white man, now acting as helper, to be placed in the position of clerk-in-charge on the line running from Goldsboro to Beufort. Senator Overman told Postmaster General New that it is exceedingly humiliating for a white man to be working under orders of three Negro clerks as a helper. He said that all the white people of North Carolina were against such and they were surprised to learn that such a government as this would permit Negroes to order a southern white man around.

It was stated that postal authorities admitted that W. N. Hales ,white) was running as helper and that he had made application for the position as clerk-in-charge on the line, but investigation disclosed the fact that under the seniority rule and efficiency test. Hales was not qualified for the position and had been so informed. As far as could be learned the postal authorities are determined to have Mr. Hales remain where he is or ask for a transfer to some other department where he may work without feeling so humiliated.

It is pointed out that Hales has been in the postal service for more than 34 years and that none of the Negroes on the line have been in service that long. It seems, however, that the efficiency test had much to do with placing the Negroes in the positions they now hold. Hales, it was learned, had held several other minor positions in the postal service, none, however, requiring the efficiency that his present one of helper requires.

Indications are that the democrats of North Carolina plan to make this a political issue, and it is said that many stauneh white republicans throughout the state have expressed some uneasiness in this connection as it will make considerable trouble at election time in local political circles.

thern R. P. O. Clerk Kicks Because Negro is in Charge

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY P. O. CLERKS KICK BECAUSE NEGRO IS IN CHARGE

Senator Overman Calls On Postmaster And Complains Because White Man Must Work Under Orders Of Negro.

Preston News Service.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20.—Senator Overman has recently called on Postmaster General Harry S. New in an effort to have a southern white man, now acting as helper, to be placed in the position of clerk-in-charge on the line running from Goldsboro to Beufort. Senator Overman told Postmaster General New that it is exceedingly humiliating for a white man to be working under orders of three Negro clerks as a helper. He said that all the white people of North Carolina were against such and they were surprised to learn that such a government as this would permit Negroes to order a southern white man around.

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SPAULDING, NORTH CAROLINA LEADER, BURNS UP ARNOLD

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Durham, N. C.—White friends of C. C. Spaulding, one of the largest figures in Negro business in the country, are giving him solid support in his fight against C. C. Arnold, vice president of the Southern Tariff Association. Arnold is said to have invited Spaulding to become a member of an honorary group which would oppose movements in the present congress to enact legislation inimical to Southern producers.

After Mr. Spaulding had consented that his name might be used, and had refused an invitation to a quasi-social affair, it was learned by Arnold that Spaulding is a Negro, president of the Mechanics and Farmers bank of this city and Raleigh; president of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company, chairman of the executive board of the National Negro Business League and a member of the Southern Interracial Commission. In fact, it turns out that Mr. Spaulding, though a Negro, is all mixed up in money and in a first rate position to join in just such a fight as has been outlined by Arnold.

Spaulding has admitted his willingness not to serve with the commission but is unwilling to confess that he did anything wrong in accepting the invitation, claiming that the people he represents need just such protection as organizations similar to the Southern Tariff Association afford, and meeting the declaration from Arnold that "white and black" do not mix in the South, with the response that they do join hands for economic, civic and welfare improvement in North Carolina.

Arnold asserts Spaulding did wrong by not letting him know he was a Negro when he accepted the invitation to join the group "opposed to congressional action."

Identity of Negro Confuses Whites In South

(Commonwealth News Service)

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 27.—C. C. Spaulding, nationally known Negro banker and insurance head, is the center of a red-hot controversy because when he was invited to join a movement fostered by the Southern Tariff Association, he failed to make known the fact that he is a Negro. Mr. Spaulding was invited by J. A. Arnold of Washington, vice president of the Southern Tariff Association, to join a movement in opposition to Congress adopting a discriminating schedule on Southern products. Since Mr. Spaulding represents institutions having more than $3,000,000 invested in Southern securities, he readily consented to co-operate.

Subsequently Mr. Spaulding was dropped from the committee and accused of deception because he failed to make his racial identity known. Mr. Spaulding states that he did not know that the committee was ignorant of the fact that he is a Negro. He is highly thought of in Durham and the white press has said many things in his favor concerning the matter. The concensus of opinion seems to be that the committee and not Mr. Spaulding was in error.

C. C. Spaulding is considered by many to be the most outstanding Negro business man in the United States. He is president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Durham and Raleigh; president of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company, advertised as the "largest Negro life insurance company in the world, with $41,000,000 insurance in force;" chairman of the Executive Board of the National Negro Business League and member of the Southern Interracial Commission.

Discrimination — 1923. Pennsylvania.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

The racial separation that has for many years obtained in the public school system of Pennsylvania has given rise to a movement of protest, which has concentrated its efforts upon the Cheyney Normal School and the eleven existing schools for colored children in Philadelphia. The Rev. William Lloyd Imes is the leading exponent of the opposition to the present system, which he characterizes as a "Jim Crow" system. While Cheyney is defined as the immediate issue, that institution is termed but an incident in the whole policy. The situation appears to have been precipitated by the transformation of this school from a private institution for the training of colored students into a state normal school.

The segregation of the eleven existing schools for colored children in Philadelphia was accomplished without any legal statute to that effect, by the practice of the Board of Education in making appointments of colored teachers to these schools only. Colored children can, and in many instances do, attend the mixed schools, but the sentiment has come to be recognized that the only opening for teachers of the race is to be found in the segregated schools.

The white defenders of this segregation in the schools claim that "there is a natural grouping of the races that is wise and desirable, that as a rule colored children in colored schools get better attention and are happier than when in mixed schools." The obverse of this condition, as presented by the opponents of the segregated schools, is "the inferior equipment of the Negro schools, and the lessened standards demanded simply because the whites are not as interested in Negro children as in their own and because the Negroes do not have the power or authority to correct these evils." In Philadelphia, for instance, the race has not a single member on the Board of Education.

Dr. Imes and those who join with him in opposing this policy of segregation in the public schools claim that its continuance means the repetition here in the North of the same misunderstanding and hatreds and follies that prevail in the South. They take issue with the pretended friends of the race who uphold this separation in the schools, while professing to oppose "segregation." Their declaration that they do not interpret the existence of separate schools as segregation cannot be accepted as being in accordance with the facts, as viewed by Dr. Imes and his associates.

The essential truth of the matter is that in a democracy where public education is administered by the state, the schools should be "public," that is open to all children of school age without discrimination as to race, color or religion. It is the only system that builds up true citizenship, mutual understanding and appreciation of the various qualities that each race contributes to the community. It is equally essential that the teachers in such a school system should be appointed upon merit alone, without discrimination.

Such a system has been applied to the public schools of New York City for the past twenty years or more and its good results have been apparent to the unprejudiced observer. At times there have been instances of individual trials and tribulations in overcoming obstacles due to sporadic cases of prejudice or discrimination. But the general policy that governs the system has been to ignore the questions of race or color and to treat teacher and pupil as an integral part of the system. While the system has not worked perfectly, as no system depending upon the human factor can be expected to do, the benefits derived from it have far surpassed the drawbacks.

To get the most out of any school system demands the cooperation of three parties at least to the transaction: The pupil, the teacher and the parent. And the part played by the parent is not the least important element in the transaction. This element has been encouraged in the New York system by the forming of Parents' Associations, which meet at the schools at stated periods and become acquainted with the teachers and their activities.

The growing interest manifested in the school question in Philadelphia is a hopeful indication. Dr. Imes and his associates should keep up their agitation and they will get results. This situation in Philadelphia should convey a lesson to those individuals in Brooklyn, who are anxious to have New York State establish an industrial school along segregated lines.

PHILA. PA PUBLIC LEDGER
APRIL 15, 1923

GOOD IN SEGREGATION

Negroes Get Better Chance to Develop Pride of Race in Own Schools

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—From time to time I have had occasion to read in both the white and colored papers articles discussing the Cheyney Normal School and its relation to segregation. The most recent of these appeared in your issue of Sunday, 8th inst., under the caption "Negro Segregation," by William Lloyd Jones.

With due regard to the sincerity of the writer, I must say, as one who has devoted considerable time studying the various difficulties of the Negro race, I cannot see why so many fail to realize that Negro schools for Negro youths constitute the most effective medium for removing the causes of segregation on a larger scale.

This statement may seem at first to be contradictory; but if the Negro race must receive recognition, then it follows that such recognition shall be based upon meritorious accomplishments. Moreover, such accomplishments must of necessity be intimately identified with "racial pride." Can any one of the myriads who have attended white schools tell me of a single iota which contributed to their racial pride? Can any one deny that the Negro attending a white school has a tendency to minimize the intellectual capabilities of his race? Is it not evident that the mutual distrust which is now unfortunately prevalent among Negroes would be greatly mitigated, if not completely eradicated, by the consciousness of their ability which would result from attending Negro institutions?

While it is obvious that segregation is a very undesirable state of affairs—if not a disgrace to any community—I am nevertheless convinced that at the present stage it is a necessary evil, in that it fosters cooperation among the elements against which it is directed and encourages sound racial doctrines, so that we learn to respect ourselves before we ask others to respect us.

The trouble with so many so-called leaders is that they are ashamed of being connected with anything that is purely Negroid. They would rather enjoy their petty vassalage instead of offering constructive programs for the betterment of their people. They are too busy seeking their own selfish interests, too anxious for some miracle which would make them white overnight, to perceive that the intrinsic cause of the repulsive attitude of whites toward Negroes is that they see us continually trying to appropriate their provisions with no effort to acquire anything for ourselves. In short, if the Negro possessed the same conveniences as the whites, the latter would deem it folly to refuse his patronage.

JULIEN C. JONES.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1923.

DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOL PERIODICAL

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Three colored girl students of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania have complained that they were discriminated against in the compiling of the class record.

Miss Anna R. Johnson, who made the complaint on behalf of herself and two other girls, pointed out that their names had not been listed in their proper alphabetical order, with the other pictures and records, but had been relegated to the last page of the book.

Dean John H. Minnick, of the School of Education, in reply, expressed regret, and explained that a Southern girl had been chairman of the committee which compiled the record, and that she had been reprimanted. "The young woman's class records," he explained, "is a student publication under the direction of a committee of students.

"This incident was supposed to have been closed several days ago when the editor-in-chief accepted full responsibility for the make-up of the book and expressed her regret."

PHILADELPHIA EVE. LEDGER
MAY 31, 1923

RACE BIAS CHARGE PROBED AT U. OF P.

Three Negro Co-eds Complain Class Record Slights Them

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF CENSURED

University of Pennsylvania authorities are investigating today the charge of racial prejudice made by three graduating Negro co-eds against the student editors of the Class Record.

In a letter to Dr. J. H. Minnick, dean of the school of education, Miss Anna R. Johnson, Negro member of the graduating class, charged that in the record "the names of three colored girls in the class, namely, Misses Porter, Reynolds and myself, together with photographs, have not been placed in alphabetical order, along with the other members of the class, but have been put on the last page without regular or alphabetical classification."

Miss Johnson's communication received the attention of Dr. Minnick, who, she said "reprimanded the editor-in-chief of the Record Board.

"But while he felt we had been treated most unjustly," explained Miss Johnson, "he could excuse the girl, who admitted she alone was responsible for the action, on the ground that she was a Southern girl and had been brought up in an environment that fostered race prejudice."

CANNOT SERVE IF WHITES OBJECT

The Washington Eagle 8-25-23

Reform Registration Commission Rules That Colored Registrars Cannot Serve When Iits Embarrassing to Women.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—By a ruling of the chairman of the reform Registration Commission recently appointed by Governor Pinchot to supervise certain phases of elections held in Philadelphia, colored men cannot serve as registrars in divisions where their presence and asking questions required by law is embarrassing to the white women voters of any division. This ruling was handed down in the case of three reputable colored men whose service the Republican organization of the 24th ward sought to have retained. Their retention was opposed by the reform element of the ward.

Chairman Riter of the Registration Commission, in deciding against the colored registrars of the 7th, 9th and 26th divisions of the ward let it be known that in no case where it was embarrassing to white women, could colored men serve as registrars. One white woman and two white men were substituted for the colored men who were recommended by the Republican organization of the ward.

In the 26th division, where colored men have served as election officers for more than twenty years, and where Wm. Henry, a reputable colored man has served as registrar for four years and where the colored vote is more than eighty per cent of the entire voting strength of the Division, Mr. Henry was refused appointment and a white man appointed in his stead, before whom the colored must appear no matter how embarrassing to them may be the questions asked by him.—Philadelphia Tribune.

Discrimination — 1923
(Legislation Relating to.)

Pennsylvania.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL IS POSTPONED IN PA.

Preston News Service.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Apr. 25—The Asbury Civil Rights Bill recently introduced in the state legislature here by Representative John C. Asbury of Philadelphia came up for action last Friday morning and was indefinitely postponed by the House judiciary general committee.

Theatrical and hotel interests in the state of Pennsylvania have brought such strong opposition against this measure that it is doubtful if ever the measure will become a law in this state. It is claimed by the opposition that the Negroes of the state are not interested in the bill, at least they have not manifested any considerable amount.

Discrimination – 1923. Tennessee.

ONLY HIS COLOR MADE HIM LOSE.

By The Associated Negro Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22.—At the big Maple Mound land auction held last Monday, John Lightfoot, a light skinned colored man, bid and knocked down to him an acre of this valuable land for $240.00. After the sale was concluded it was discovered that Lightfoot was colored and he was compelled to take his money back.

Discrimination — 1923.

WHITES PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO PARK IN FT. WORTH

(Preston News Service)

Fort Worth, Tex., May 28.—More than four score of white residents of Samuels avenue, one time the principal residential street of this city appeared before the board of city commissioners Tuesday to protest the proposed Negro park for the Dingee tract of land north of the end of the Samuels avenue street car line. No action has been taken in the matter. It is said that Mayor E. R. Cockrell pointed out to the residents that the matter would be left largely to the judgment of the board. Street Commissioner Paul Galvin, when confronted by the delegation, declared that the proposed site for the Negro park will not be considered by the board, if I am able as chairman to prevent its coming up.

Discriminating Signs Ordered Removed From Park On Gulf At Galveston

Associated Negro Press.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 27.—On last week a committee of representative colored men called on the city Commissioners of the City of Galveston and protested against discriminating signs that had been placed on the benches facing the Gulf of Mexico.

The committee was led on by Dr. R. H. Stanton, popular dentist of the City, and other members of the committee were Dr. J. R. M. Lee, Mr. Alexander Green, Dr. R. T. Stanton, Professor H. T. Davis and Dr. Russell Conwell Barbour, pastor of one of the local Baptist Churches here. After a vigorous protest the commissioners voted unanimously to order the country commissioners to remove the signs.

ASKING FOR SQUARE DEAL.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

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NEGRO JITNEY LINE ABOLISHED BY CITY

Faced with possibility of a law suit intended to force issuance of licenses for San Felipe jitneys, city council Thursday afternoon took precautionary measures in the form of a resolution abolishing the line altogether.

Action was premeditated. No licenses for San Felipe jitneys have been issued for several months, but Thursday morning the council was informed that clients of Mathis, Heidingsfelder, League and Kahn, attorneys, were preparing to institute suit against the city in an attempt to have issuance of permits for this line continued.

The council's adopted resolution was referred to the city attorney for preparation of an ordinance.

NEGRO JITNEY LINE IS ABOLISHED AGAIN

The city council held a special session Saturday morning to correct a technical error in the resolution passed several days ago adopting an ordinance to abolish the San Felipe jitney line. At the first passage of the resolution a necessary letter from the mayor requesting the council to take such action had not been signed. The city's legal department returned the resolution to the council with the information that the letter would have to be signed first and the resolution passed again.

Fire Commissioner Allie Anderson, mayor pro tem, signed the document and the council voted two to one to pass the resolution.

Street and Bridge Commissioner W. R. Britton voted against abolition of the line, saying he did not think the city should discriminate, especially since the voters have shown they want the jitneys.

Mr. Anderson explained that the San Felipe jitneys, under previous action of the council, were supposed not to be in operation at the time of the recent jitney election.

Texas.

MORE ABOUT THAT WERRA INSULT.

One of the officials of the Port Houston Navigation Commission, which body maintains jurisdiction and supervision over the local port and channel, has hastened to inform The Informer that the rank, willful and malicious discrimination and rotten and raw deal handed out to the colored citizens, when the Werra was docked in local waters, occurred at a privately owned wharf and that it did not transpire on the wharf under management and control of his body. Houston Informer

Since The Informer's policy is to not knowingly and willfully engage in misrepresentations and erroneous statements, we are glad to exonerate Port Houston Navigation Commission from this exclusive and discriminatory act and hellish stunt; yet the members of this harbor board will do well to bear in mind that such uncalled for, indiscreet and impolitic actions will cause colored voters to look with askance, suspicion, indifference and apathy, akin to negative balloting, on all future bond issues for the further development, expansion and improvement of Port Houston.

Despite this statement of this port official, which, upon further investigation, we find to be true, the fact remains that it was about the most atrocious, diabolical, damnable and despicable act of its species committed here in many moons—if ever at all.

The Friday and Saturday preceding the Sunday that colored citizens and tax payers were excluded from this privately owned wharf, all races were admitted, both on the wharf and ship, and many of the race people who inspected the vessel the foregoing days urged others of their race to see the giant vessel the following Sunday. Houston Post.

Granting the argument that the dock was and is privately owned, who made it possible for the owners (Anderson-Clayton and Company) to have deep water facilities?

Did only the members of the "favored" and "superior" race, who were granted permission to board the ship on that memorable Sunday, vote for the bond issues that made possible these aquatic advantages for this concern? 11-24-23

Why all this latter day "separateness," when the propositions, both of war and most of peace, were consummated and put over by ALL THE PEOPLE?

If colored citizens were decent enough to support and vote for bond issues and increased taxation (and that without representation, which the early founders considered and pronounced as tyranny) to furnish these privately owned industries a site on our Ship Channel, why bar these self-same citizens (benefactors to said industries and plants) from the wharf and a ship of a former foreign foe?

Then, too, if colored citizens were such dangerous characters that it was deemed inadvisable and unwise to permit them even on the wharf that Sunday, why were they permitted to walk on the same wharf and inspect the same vessel of an erstwhile enemy nation on the preceding days?

If the colored citizens' presence on the platform of a local corporation and on the ship of the former horrible Huns (mark you, the war is all over now and boundary line is forgotten) was such a stench in the nostrils of "white" society and the latter day colony of "100 percenters," why were colored men allowed to handle the vessel's cargo?

If all the citizens of Houston and the navigation district laid aside caste, creed, class and color, and, as a solid unit, worked for, supported, voted for and made possible deep water facilities for these and other industrial plants lining the local waterway (and even future industries), why promulgate an exclusive dictum and thereby intensify rather than alleviate the racial aspect of the situation?

Why tell the colored people they are citizens when submitting bond issues and trying to put over other big civic improvement programs, and, then after the issue is carried and certain improve-

What sane, sensible, logical, reasonable and rational excuse and alibi can the owners of this wharf offer in defense of such autocratic, imperialistic, prejudicial, high-handed, undemocratic, uncivilized and un-Christian edict, ultmatum, proclamation and act?

Are we to infer that other industries and concerns on the Ship Channel, whose shipping advantages the colored citizens helped to provide for them, will pull off similar stunts and draw the color line when these little old vessels of foreign nations dock at their "privately owned" wharves?

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What sane, sensible, logical, reasonable and rational excuse and alibi can the owners of this wharf offer in defense of such autocratic, imperialistic, prejudicial, high-handed, undemocratic, uncivilized and un-Christian edict, ultmatum, proclamation and act?

Are we to infer that other industries and concerns on the Ship Channel, whose shipping advantages the colored citizens helped to provide for them, will pull off similar stunts and draw the color line when these little old vessels of foreign nations dock at their "privately owned" wharves?

If all the citizens of Houston and the navigation district laid aside caste, creed, class and color, and, as a solid unit, worked for, supported, voted for and made possible deep water facilities for these and other industrial plants lining the local waterway (and even future industries), why promulgate an exclusive dictum and thereby intensify rather than alleviate the racial aspect of the situation?

Why tell the colored people they are citizens when submitting bond issues and trying to put over other big civic improvement programs, and, then after the issue is carried and certain improve-

ments made, deny these same supposed citizens the privilege of enjoying some of the fruits of their labors and sacrifices?

Why should such a great big corporation resort to such little measly methods?

Did the officials and stockholders of this corporation authorize and sanction this high-handed action upon the part of certain minions of the law, subordinates and crew of the Werra?

Are they (the corporation heads) concerned the least that an unwarranted, unprovoked and gratuitous insult and humiliation has been heaped upon fully one-fourth of the city's and district's population?

Or, since the victims of this discrimination and proscription were all Negroes, Mexicans and dogs, are the cotton compress people perfectly willing to simply let it go at that?

Do they assume the attitude that, since it is their private plant and wharf, particularly, they have the legal and moral right to do as they please at any and all times and under any and all circumstances.

Is everything that is legal, expedient?

If they take this position, they (and all who think as they do or who condone and approve their ban on and bar of colored citizens on said occasion) will do well to remember that a "cow will need her tail when fly time comes," and that "nothing goes over the devil's back but what comes under his belly and buckle."

In the meantime, colored citizens, pay your poll tax and get ready for the political battles and elections of 1924. Selah!

ANOTHER RANK INJUSTICE.

A few weeks ago one of the largest and most commodious of German-owned passenger and freight vessels docked at the municipal wharf and on the Sunday following thousands of Houstonians wended their way to the Turning Basin to view and inspect this giant ship of the briny deep.

The name of this vessel was the Werra, if we err not; but as far as the colored citizens and tax-payers of Houston were concerned, their name was "mud" when it came to boarding and inspecting this ship, owned and operated by an erstwhile international foe and martial contender.

Houston Informer

Five years ago, on the exact date that officers were forbidding and prohibiting colored Americans, Mexicans and dogs from boarding this German vessel at the Houston docks, some of these same colored Americans were rendering yeoman service in a mighty military conflict to subdue these Huns and save the civilized world from the clutches of Hunnish "kultur" and ruthlessness.

But five years bring about marvelous and wonderful changes and thus we see former heroes and saviors of the republic and civilization being politely but pointedly and emphatically told that not only could they not board this German vessel, but that they were persona non grata on the wharf, which was made possible and built by the taxes of some of these citizens thus denied this privilege.

11-17-23

And to show that they meant what they said, these officers ordered every colored citizen (and incidentally Mexicans and canines) to "get off the platform and beat it."

Can you imagine such rank and willful discrimination and such gratuitous insults heaped upon American citizens without cause?

Did the harbor board or port commission have a hand in this autocratic and high-handed dictum and ruling promulgated and executed by these minions of the law on that occasion?

Are we to be taxed for the development and expansion of Port Houston and then be denied the small privilege of even walking on the planks on our own wharf when some ship of a former foreign foe anchors at our port?

Houston Dispatch

First denied and refused permission to board a Hunnish vessel and walk on a municipally owned wharf platform; next denied and refused our rightful place in an Armistice Day parade!

Again, it looks to The Informer that all the Huns are not of Germanic extraction and that the species did not become extinct with the cessation of the martial clash "over there!"

Heretofore, every time that a bond issue has been submitted for the progress and growth of Port Houston, colored citizens have voted almost solidly for these measures and have been among the port's biggest, best and most consistent boosters and proponents.

But listen to the acrimonious remark of one of our leading colored citizens—whose home cost around five figures and who owns several rent houses and is a heavy tax-payer—who was humiliated and embarrassed, along with his family and invited guests, when they drove down to the Ship Channel in their big car and followed the crowd to the wharf: "To h—l with the Port Houston and all similar ports! I have supported, worked for and voted for my last bond issue for this d—— thing!"

The Informer has been deluged with complaints, protests and criticisms from a score of reliable and substantial colored citizens--physicians, dentists, ministers, teachers, merchants, business men and hord-working citizens—who were thus so rudely, shamefully and disgracefully treated at our port during the Werra's sojourn in local waters.

One colored woman—a heavy tax-payer and owner of considerable realty—carried a number of friends down in her car, including in the number visitors from New York, and when she and her guests were turned back and driven from the wharf like dogs, she broke down and cried like a baby; while her guests looked like a penny's worth of radium!

Judging from the trend of events, locally, especially of recent date, it is beginning to appear that certain white people here are staying awake at nights devising some scheme and method of insulting, embarrassing and humiliating colored citizens and tax-payers.

It may be that some of our white people are quite anxious to see the colored people migrate from Houston, and, if they keep up these tactics and stunts, their wish may be gratified earlier than they anticipated; for the following week one large family, that felt the sting of this insult and rank injustice at the port on said occasion, left for California and stated, upon departing, that when they die they hope their remains will not even be brought to Houston—their former home.

There is an adage which goes something like this, "The devil is always busy," and it looks like his satanic majesty is working overtime in "Heavenly" (?) Houston" during these perilous and troublesome days and that his chief target is the true, tried and loyal black race!

The Informer would advise our people to stay away from the port and wharves, for no sane and sensible person will frequent any place where he is not wanted nor desired.

In the meantime, those of us (both men and women), who are going to remain her and continue to be recipients of these gratuitous, unwarranted and uncalled for insults and slaps, should pay our poll tax and get ready for 1924 to "SAY IT WITH OUR VOTES!"

Discrimination—1923 Pennsylvania.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL PROTEST

Christian Recorder 2-6-23
Philadelphia Pa.

Last week a number of our representative men called on Governor Pinchot relative to the school question. We do not know whether they were all satisfied with the interview. We suspect they were not. Some four or five years ago when a separate school law actually passed the Pennsylvania Senate, and was about to pass the House of Representatives, it was the Christian Recorder that called attention to the matter and urged our people to organize against it. We succeeded in having the separate school law defeated. But a delegation which visited the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at that time, said that one Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of Cheyney Training School, favored such a bill, and that he wanted his institution, Cheyney Training School, to be the State training school for colored teachers, and that he, the superintendent, did not see why there should be any objection on the part of the colored people. Although the bill was defeated at that time, Mr. Hill and his organization have been working quietly ever since. They have about accomplished what they set out to accomplish: namely, to have Cheyney recognized as a state normal school.

Meanwhile those who are opposed to his scheme have done very little in a constructive way. They have not organized the masses. They don't seem to think that necessary. They have gathered but little information; they have done practically nothing to educate the people to the injustice of segregation. Hence the great mass of our people are indifferent.

One of the needs of our situation is someone who has the definite business of looking out for our people in cases of racial discrimination and organizing them to combat it. The cause should be great enough for us to employ at $150 or $200 a month, a competent man or woman who will give his or her entire time to this cause.

If we look back honestly over the history of 20 years, we will see that although we have made many complaints, and protests from time to time, that segregation, racial discrimination, and racial prejudice have grown steadily. We know that even many of those who pose as the best friends of our people are sometimes in league with the forces of racial prejudice and racial discrimination. What shall we do? Is it reasonable that we should leave this matter to the haphazard initiative of some person who may be interested, or to the hasty calling of committees and mass meetings which usually act on insufficient data, or run into intemperate speech? Or shall we do as all groups who want to make progress have done: organize the people and organize strong committees and employ someone to be on the job 24 hours a day? The Jews do it; the Irish do it; the Labor Unions do it; nearly everybody does it. Why should not the Negroes of Philadelphia do this?

A well trained man of personality should be secured who will first gather information regarding racial discrimination in our city, and organize our people against it, who will watch for any law or ordinance or court decision that may bear upon our people; who will keep in touch with all movements and organizations that affect our people; who will give publicity through the daily and weekly press to the things calculated to advance the interest of our people; who will hold meetings and help to distribute information which will educate our people up to their rights as citizens.

We must keep in mind that a great many of our people have never enjoyed their rights as citizens, and do not know them, but they should not therefore be deprived of them, and should not wilfully deprive themselves of them. Many Irish and Jews and others have come to this country not knowing their rights, and would have been in the predicament of many of our Negroes if the organizations of their own brethren had not helped them.

Furthermore, we believe that as soon as our people get organized for THEIR OWN PROTECTION, politicians and law makers will respect them and do something for them. But so long as we work individually they will give us the same "old taffy." Politicians and law makers respect nothing as they do organization.

And finally, the people will pay all the bills, if they are served properly. We need not hesitate one moment to start, for if we are right, support will be forthcoming. Again we ask, who will take the lead?

STAIN ON HOWARD'S FAIR NAME...

National Baptist Bookman Union Review

The one blot upon the escutcheon of fair Harvard that has been placed here during its glorious reign of three hunderd years as the leader of the culture and education of America and that will stain it through all the centuries to come is the dormitory color line ban recently ordered against colored freshmen by President Lowell. It is almost unthinkable that the president of the nation's great university should seek at this late date to proscribe a cruel ban against ambitious youth because of their creed or color. But such is the case and the ugly facts must be faced. Yielding to the pressure of the Ku Klux Klan-ridden South, at the behest of the scions off rebel Dixie, the dornout scion of the Puritans—whose race is fast going to seed—meekly and treacherously yields. President Lowell violates every tradition of Havard University, which furnished its quota of heroes to the American Revolution and which sent forth its Robert Gould Shaws to lead black troops and white troops in the Civil War against slavery and rebellion. It was this Harvard which took the lead in the education of the freedmen in the South after the Civil War and it was this Harvard which, first of the great American institutions of learning, opened its doors to the education of colored youth during reconstruction.

Since the days of the late Richard T. Greener, former United States Consul to Vladivostok, of the class of 1871, down through a line of brilliant colored students, and athletes, including Judge Robert Terrell, W. E. B. DuBois, former Assistant United States Attorney-General Lewis, William C. Mathews, famous athlete; Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, orator of his class, and a score of other Harvard colored men graduating yearly until 1922, Harvard has turned a face of adamant against the color line, not only at Harvard, but throughout the country. By precept and example Harvard has rebuked her rival institutions throughout the land when they sought to descriminate. That its president, in the face of its huge, exemplary and compelling democracy should join the forces of the enemy is a crime, unpardonable, either by Harvard men or the republic. President Lowell must be dismissed forthwith.

That President Eliot, Harvard's illustrious president emeritus, should rebuke him as he has; that the great sons of the university throughout the land should roundly score him as they unanimously have; that the Board of Overseers and that the fellows of Harvard should censor him, as they doubtless will, is not enough. His dismissal with digrace will alone erase to some extent the stain from her banner.

It is the greatest disgrace upon the fair name of the American people done them in the decade beginning at the end of the World's War. Down through the ages the name of Lowell will be a hiss and a byword in the halls of education. It is the attempt to turn backward the hands of human progress which education is designed to propel ever forward that is the crowning infamy of the Harvard mollycoddle who so lamentably holds the presidency of Harvard. The spirit of Roosevelt as Harvard's greatest graduate rises to rebuke the Monster Mistake who seeks to put the Cambridge institution on a level with the University of South Carolina. Despicable and dangerous as is the vicious pronouncement of Lowell, it will be a blessing in disguise if it awakens Harvard men to the necessity of ousting Lowell, and thereby again placing their alma mater to the fore as the leader of thought, education and democracy in America.

New York News

STEVENS RESIGNS

Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 15—On the ground that no self-respecting colored man would serve on the trustee board of Cheyney Training School, State representative Andrew F. Stevens sent his resignation to the governor.

PHILADELPHIA NEGROES ASK GOVERNOR TO ABOLISH CHEYENEY SCHOOL.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—Negro citizens and representatives of Negro organizations in Philadelphia called on Governor Pinchot last Wednesday afternoon and requested that he abolish Cheyney Normal School at Cheyney, Chester county, Pa.

The delegation declared that the facilities and advantages at the school, which is exclusively for Negroes, are so far beneath those of other normal schools that to require that Negro pupils shall attend Cheyney only is to deny equal educational rights.

A legal opinion was presented in which it was averred that only thirteen state normal schools have been authorized and that Cheyney Normal School is therefore illegal since it is the fourteenth.

The delegation included representatives of the Equal Rights School League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Legion Post 292, National Federation of Colored Women, International Colored Women's Federation of the World, A. M. E. Ministerial Association, Women's Christian Alliance, Philadelphia Academy of Medicine, Negro Associated Press Professional Club, Alpha Phi Alpha Club; Bishop Levi J. Coppin, Rev. H. P. Anderson, Dr. William M. Slowe, Attorney G. E. Dickinson, Dr. N. F. Mossell, Mrs. Addie W. Dickinson, Rev. W. L. Imes, and S. B. Hart.

It is said Governor Pinchot told the delegation that he would take the matter under advisement and give it consideration.

Smash the Separate School Idea

The monster of separate schools has reared its head in Pittsburgh, again. This advocacy of Jim-crow for our children under the guise of something to inspire and help them to independence, is nothing more than an outcropping of selfishness, greed for power and the desire to be in the lime-light. As far as we have been able to learn, not one of these advocates of Jim-crow schools has advanced a single good reason for their contentions.

In the first place, few of these Jim-crow Negroes know anything about the fundamental problems of school organization and maintenance. They simply go about appealing to the lowest emotions of people without any pretense to logical and consistent reasoning. They never seem to get it into their heads that it takes money to run schools, and that a dual school system is a most expensive affair. There is no state in the union that is amply able to keep up two school systems, and do justice to both. In all cases it is the Negro schools that come out on the short end of the horn.

Washington, D. C., is a fair example of the workings of the separate school system. There is a fight on in that city at present to equalize the pay of the Directors of Primary Instruction. At present there is a difference of about $700, in yearly salary, and an automobile for official use, between the white and Negro directors. Springfield, Ohio, Negroes, have just defeated a school board bent on fastening a Jim-crow school on the Negroes of that city. Intelligent Negroes with back-bone, all over the North are fighting this separate school idea.

But the main argument against separate schools is the fact that it puts on the Negro child the badge of racial inferiority. Why is it that every race on the face of the globe is considered eligible to the general school except the Negro child? Why should it be necessary for a Negro child to attend a certain kind of school and be taught by a teacher of a certain color? All the races of Europe and Asia attend our mixed schools and nothing is ever said about setting them aside in a school to themselves. And, yet, there are Negroes who claim that it is necessary to isolate colored children in order that they may receive inspiration for the battle of life. We do not believe that Negro children are a separate, and distinct species requiring separate, and distinct educational treatment.

This talk about the inspiration that comes to colored children when they are herded together under a colored teacher is all tommyrot. Colored teachers are no more and no less than white teachers. The education of the human mind is the same for all races, and people's. The same educational process has to be used on a colored pupil, that is used on a white pupil. We are tired of this separate school talk from men and women who know nothing more than the appeal to emotion and ignorance.

These advocates of separate schools are, as a rule, nothing more than a group of white livered and spineless parasites, rolling in cheap glory and notoriety, and ambitious for more glory. If they want colored teachers, why is it that they haven't the courage to storm the Board of Public Education, and demand colored teachers? Why do they steal away to their tents and talk this separate school buncombe, simply because they have daughters or friends looking for a job?

What we want and should demand is colored teachers in the schools, but every Negro should rise and smite the man or woman, white or black who advocates the casting of this sort of stigma on our children.

THE PROBLEM OF SEGREGATION

We have written several times on this problem because it is ever coming up in various forms and we must meet it sooner or later with a definite program, well thought out and one which we can stand by and on which we can unite our people. There is no doubt of the fact that migration of the colored people to the North has made segregation very easy. First because many of them are below the community standards and increase the number of Negroes in the community and the white community frequently resents it. Second, the Negroes themselves who have migrated have been used to segregation and have been taught for years that it is really the divine plan and they may be led to easily acquiesce in the same. The question of segregation in housing, in schools, and otherwise, is forcing itself more and more upon us, and unless we make some definite program we shall find ourselves overwhelmed by a condition from which we cannot extricate ourselves. We are continually saying this because experience shows that usually we wake up too late. At present Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have this question before them. Already Indiana, Delaware and New Jersey have practically committed themselves to a segregation policy in the public schools. Indiana has an anti-intermarriage law and Delaware attempted last month to pass a law which would have disfranchised the Negroes in public school elections.

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Discrimination—1923 New York.

Book Lovers Club Quits in Disgust

Chicago Defender
Cincinnati Enq.
2-17-23

Declaring that the two white officials of the 135th street branch, New York public library, were not in real sympathy with the real efforts of our people, and charging an utter lack of genuine co-operation on their part with the projects started at the library by our Race, the Book Lovers' club, an association organized at the library three years ago, has disbanded. This club at one time had among its members some of the best known and most intelligent people in New York.

In a letter to Franklin D. Hopper, chief librarian, William Service Bell, president of the Book Lovers', which was one of the allied activities of the local branch, called attention to the unfavorable existing conditions. These conditions were such as to lead the members to become so disheartened that one by one they dropped out until, unable to stand the indifference exhibited by the librarian and her assistant, the club decided to disband.

Speaking on the matter, Bell said that the cause could be traced, probably to misplaced zeal on the part of the librarian in charge, or to her assistant, also white, neither of whom seems to understand the Race or its needs. As an instance, the Book Lovers' president cited the many activities that have been started at the library, on all of which committees either Miss Rose, the librarian, or Miss Watson, her assistant, have been. Once begun, both would generally be conspicuous by their absence, yet credit for the various community enterprises that were functioning at the library would go to Miss Rose. In fact, it is said that on the strength of these many community enterprises that have been carried on at the 135th street library Miss Rose has been advanced to the position of next in charge of all the libraries in New York.

Those of our Race who have formerly worked hard on all the many committees, clubs, etc., advance the belief that if the librarian in charge of the branch in Harlem had for her assistant someone of our Race she would be better able to handle the situation. As it is, the opinion has become prevalent that much of the work at the library represents self-advancement and self-aggrandizement. In his reply to Mr. Bell, Mr. Hopper regretted the disbanding of the Book Lovers' club and promised to look into the situation in Harlem.

THE ALHAMBRA COLOR-LINE

New York News
2-24-23

We urge the colored citizens of Harlem to lose no time in breaking down the vicious color line which the Alhambra Theatre, on Seventh avenue—now within the boundaries of colored Harlem—is drawing against its colored patrons. We urge them to bring suits on every possible occasion to this end. We urge them to have the management arrested as violators of the criminal code of New York State as often as possible. Not many weeks ago we personally took up this grievous matter with Manager Phillips of the house, at which time he assured us there was no such discrimination practiced. Since that time we have the records of at least six such cases where orderly, intelligent and properly dressed young colored men and women have been publicly humiliated and discriminated against there. No other people would stand for such a monstrous thing at its very doors. It seems almost incredible in its bald and bold affront to a community of tens of thousands of American citizens. These things threaten the racial peace good will of this community, and they are not to be countenanced any circumstance. If any theatre patron, black or white, is boist indecent or improperly dressed any theatre management has the lege and right to reject him or her. But it is far too late in the day any color line to be shown in New York, and especially in Harlem. If this warning does not suffice The New York News will not stop until the Alhambra drops its silly and ruthless discrimination.

N Y C CALL.
FEBRUARY 18, 1923

NO BADGE OF INFERIORITY.

The Negroes of this city have put Springfield, Ohio, on the map. Despite the misrepresentations of two *"leading"* "hat-in-hand" Negro preachers, the colored people swore and resolved they would not tolerate a Jim Crow school. They picketed the school building, refused to send their children, accepted arrest and probable fines, to maintain their principles.

They went to court and won the decision. Judge Frank W. Geiger, in the Common Pleas Court, rendered a decision which reads in part:

> **Inasmuch as the Legislature of Ohio had in 1887 repealed the specific statute which permitted the establishment of exclusively colored schools, separate schools for colored children have been abolished, and no regulation can be made under any now existing statute which does not apply to all children, irrespective of race or color.**

The real men and women of Springfield have set an example worthy of emulation in all sections of the country where efforts are made to inaugurate separate Negro schools. Fight the effort to death. Fight Negro preachers, politicians, editors, anybody and everybody—black or white—who attempts to impose a badge of inferiority upon your children.—*The Messenger.*

OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION

Montgomery Advertiser
3-1-23

Limitation of Jewish Students Not to Be Tolerated

(Associated Press)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Campus discussion of the senior council's reported informal recommendation that steps be taken to limit admission of Jewish students to Syracuse University had practically subsided tonight after Chancellor Charles Wesley Flint had reiterated that no discrimination had ever been tolerated at the university and that none would be. At the same time the senior council, the student governing body, made public a statement denying that the council "has unanimously decided to discourage enrollment of Jews in the university."

The incident was regarded tonight as practically closed.

SYRACUSE UNIV. DENIES

The Guardian

RUMOR RIDICULOUS, SAYS CHANCELLOR FLINT. SENIOR COUNCIL REPORTED IN FAVOR OF RESTRICTION

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Feb. 27, 1923—"I will not dignify any such ridiculous rumors by any comment," Dr. C. W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, stated to the Associated Press tonight when a report had become widely circulated that the senior council of the student body had informally discussed and approved a suggestion that steps be taken to limit admission of Jewish students to the university.

Chancellor Flint, once the reported action of the senior council had become known, stated an immediate investigation would be made. It was made plain that the chancellor was not in sympathy with any such restrictive movement and that the alleged action was a great suprise to him. 3/3/23

According to the report, the council appointed a committee of three to confer with the university authorities after its members, are said to have criticized Jewish students as a whole for their alleged lack of interest in athletics, except basket ball and because of other activities. At the meeting, it was stated, it was pointed out that while Jewish students had contributed to football, baseball and crew success, the percentage of Jewish students who sought places on these teams was very small.

Vice Chancellor Graham made this statement:

"The university has no intention of limiting the admission of students in any way provided they meet the present standards for entrance."

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
APRIL 25, 1923

ART CIRCLES FIGHT BAN ON NEGRO GIRL

Protest Ruling of Committee Barring Augusta Savage from French Art School.

New York art circles continued to be concerned yesterday over the action of the committee of eight painters architects and sculptors who rejected the application of Augusta Savage, a negress to attend a French Summer art school.

The school is at Fontainbleau and is under the patronage of the French Government. One hundred American students are eligible for admission to the school each year.

The committee of eight has the power to accept or reject applicants for admission to the school.

Alfred E. Martin, of the Ethical School of Culture, has taken up the cudgels for Miss Savage, and will sail for Europe Saturday to place the matter of rejection before the French authorities at Fontainebleau. He said he did not believe the French would endorse the rejection of Miss Savage's application because of discrimination on racial grounds.

Edwin H. Blashfield, president of the National Academy of Design, a noted painter and one of the committee, said yesterday:

"My opinion is that, whatever action was taken was done with the view of saving the feelings of Miss Savage and the feelings of others. It is ridiculous to say Miss Savage was turned down because of her color. If her art is equally as good as others, that is all that should count. But I'm sure the committee were anxious to save the girl's feelings and not to offend the sentiments of other people at the same time."

The World Tomorrow January 1923

The Middle Wall of Partition

SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS

New York

IN dealing with the Jewish question we are confronted with the assumption that where there is so much smoke there must be fire. If through so many centuries there has been a strong feeling against the Jew there must be something in his nature to account for the antipathies he has aroused.

But in making a diagnosis of a disease the physician studies the person who is afflicted by it. Anti-Semitism is a state of mind. It should be studied as it manifests itself in the anti-Semite and not in his victim.

When we consider the matter historically the one constant factor is the belief that the Jews are "a peculiar people," set apart in some mysterious manner from the rest of mankind. They have their own folk ways which are not those of the nations among whom they live. The Jew, it is said, is an alien and cannot be assimilated.

There is here a survival of ancient tribalism. In the days when the Amalakites and the Perizzites and the Jebusites dwelt in the land of Palestine, each tribe had its own deities and sacred places. Each considered itself to be a chosen people. But these tribes long since disappeared; they are now mere names. The Jews have survived, and in each generation they have attracted the attention of the world. In the ancient world they stood for an austerely ethical religion which was far in advance of that of other nations.

When Christianity triumphed over Paganism, it was in one sense a most astounding triumph for the Jewish race. The orthodox Christian believed and taught that the Jews were singled out from all other peoples as the chosen nation. They were "God's people," in a very peculiar sense. Sacred literature was Jewish literature. All the prophets and apostles were Jews. All direct revelation of divine truth came through them. That the Jews should have thought of themselves as a peculiar people is not strange, nor is it enough to distinguish them from patriots of other races. The remarkable thing is that this claim to spiritual superiority should have been made for them by the non-Jewish world.

St. Paul, speaking as a Jew, alludes to "the middle wall of partition" between the Jew and the Gentile. That wall was built up by Jews as well as by Christians, but it was based on an assumption which was accepted by both parties. They both believed that at one time Israel was the sole medium of a divine revelation.

The orthodox Jew, remembering his forefathers, felt that it was his duty to preserve the inherited truth, and to keep it from being corrupted by contact with less favored people. The orthodox Christian looked upon the Jew as one who had renounced his birthright. He was a descendant of God's chosen people who had shut his eyes against the light.

To say that there are other causes than religion to account for the age-long separation between the Jews and their neighbors, is true. But religious ideas account for that which is most characteristic.

But here in America the idea of a "chosen people" has faded away from the minds of great numbers of people both Jews and Gentiles. Liberal Judaism and Liberal Christianity recognize a common tradition and a common purpose. Democracy has no place for tribalism.

A Jew of the modern spirit may be proud of the achievements of Israel in the past. But his religion is not ancestor worship. He determines his affiliations for himself. He may or may not belong to the synagogue. If he does he belongs to it just as his neighbor belongs to the Presbyterian Church. As to citizenship he does wish to be classed as an American Jew, in the same sense as his ancestors might have been Spanish Jews, or German Jews. He is primarily an American. If for purposes of convenience we must use the hyphen he is a Jewish-American, as another may be an Irish-American.

It seems to me that it is at this point that all persons of liberal minds should stand together. The age-long "Jewish question" does not belong to America. It has no place in our institutional life. It is based on assumptions that we do not recognize as valid.

Here is the real objection to the proposal that a definite limit should be placed upon the number of Jewish students in a particular university. Why should a particular group be segregated? Let one who wishes to call and profess himself a Christian do so. If one wishes to call and profess himself a Jew let him do so. But in a free country an individual has a right to choose the group to which he wishes to ally himself.

PRO BAN ON NEGRO STUDENT

N Y C GLOBE
APRIL 24, 1923

Member of Ethical Culture Society Sails to France in Girl's Behalf.

BARRED FROM ART SCHOOL

Committee Here Rejects Colored Woman's Application for Fontainebleau.

The question of discriminatio against students of Negro blood a sumed international importance with the announcement to-day that one of the leaders of the Ethical Culture Society of New York will sail for Europe Saturday to make a formal protest to the French authorities at Fontainebleau.

Augusta Savage, twenty-three, of 228 West 138th street, has been refused admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts because she is a Negro woman. The school she expected to attend is a summer school for American architects, painters and sculptors at the Palace of Fontainebleau, and is under the patronage of the French government. Miss Savage is the first person of Negro blood to apply for admission.

Committee Members.

The refusal was made by a committee of distinguished men. This committee has power to select one hundred American students as it sees fit. Miss Savage's application was in charge of Ernest Peixotto, the painter.

Other members of the committee are: Whitney Warren, architect, chairman of the committee; Edwin E. Blashfield, president of the National Academy of Design; Howard Greenley, president of the Architectural League; Thomas Hastings, architect of the New York Public Library, president of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, etc.; J. Monroe Hewlett, president of the Mural Painters; Hermon A. McNeil, president of the National Sculpture Society, and James Gamble Rogers, president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

The representative of the Ethical Culture Society, who will take up the matter with the French authorities—Alfred W. Martin, of 995 Madison avenue—said he felt certain the French people would not approve of discrimination on racial grounds.

Studied Here.

Miss Savage has studied sculpture at Cooper Union since she came up from Florida two years ago. Her friends raised the necessary $500 for the summer course at Fontainebleau. She has returned the money.

"Democracy is a strange thing," Miss Savage said yesterday. "My brother was good enough to be accepted in one of the regiments that saw service in France during the war, but it seems his sister is not good enough to be a guest to the country for which he fought.

"I don's care so much for myself, because I will get along all right here, but other and better colored students might wish to apply some time. This is the first year the school is open and I am the first colored girl to apply. I don't like to see them establish such a precedent."

ficient they will be placed in positions of responsibility, according to the hospital authorities.

N. Y. C. WORLD
APRIL 25, 1923
A COLOR-LINE FOR ARTISTS

In drawing the color-line against Augusta Savage, the young Negro art student who applied for entrance to the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France, the American committee first lacked frankness, then, when cornered, offered an indefensible excuse. As Chairman, Ernest Peixotto said that the committee had fully considered the case and finally decided for social, meaning racial, reasons, Miss Savage had been barred.

If there is one country in Europe where race discrimination is not encouraged, it is in France. There full freedom exists and is generally recognized, and the schools that the Government maintains are open to persons of every race and color, provided they have the talent that fits them to pass the required tests.

What the American committee has done, in obedience to a false theory of the proprieties or whatever it might call them, is to impose on the French Art School at Fontainebleau restrictions that the school itself would be the first to disavow.

"Jim Crow" School Rebukes Lark

New York Amsterdam News

State That Their Names Were Used Without Permission.

4-4-23

Proposal in the legislature at Albany, N. Y., to establish an agricultural school at Larksburg, N. Y., which would in effect be attended only by colored students, is meeting with vigorous opposition.

The proposal is embodied in a bill introduced by Senator Charles E. Russell, of Brooklyn, and provides that the school is to be built on land donated by Assistant District Attorney Sumner H. Lark of Kings County, the only colored assistant on the Kings County staff, who, under the bill's provisions would be president of the school, to serve for six years.

Several of the proposed trustees of the "Jim Crow" agricultural school state that they were not consulted by Mr. Lark as to the use of their names. Among them are Dr. A. A. Kellog and Prof. Willis N. Huggins.

Colored Dentist Loses Suit Against Alhambra

The New York Age

4/21/23

Dr. Henry B. Delaney of 2305 Seventh avenue lost an action against the Alhambra Theatre, 126th street and Seventh avenue, for $500 for refusing to sell him two orchestra tickets on the evening of February 4. According to Counsellor T. B. Dyett, who represented Dr. Delaney, the decision of Judge Prince was against the weight of evidence in the case, and an appeal will be taken.

It was brought out in the testimony in the Seventh District Court on April 10, that Dr. Delaney and his wife had gone to the theatre and attempted to purchase two orchestra tickets. Although it was 8.20, that Delaney testified that a man in front of him had returned four orchestre seats, and when he requested orchestra seats, the ticket seller at first offered him two of the returned tickets. Before he could get the money out to pay for the seats, it was discovered that he was colored, and those seats were changed for two loge seats, which he refused, demanding the two tickets which were first placed in the window.

Herman Phillips, manager of the house, testified that there were no orchestra seats left when Dr. Delaney came in, and that the four tickets which were returned were balcony seats. A Jewish couple, who were immediately behind Dr. and Mrs. Delaney in the line, substantiated the testimony of the plaintiff, but since it was brought out that this couple did not purchase tickets, but left the theatre in disgust, the judge ruled that the theatre should be given the benefit of the doubt, and the action was dismissed.

Several witnesses were interrogated and all denied having any tickets when the dentist requested them, with the exception of the proffered ones which he had refused. Herman Phillips, manager of the house, who was made a party to the lawsuit, said the tickets were all sold out at the hour at which Dr. Delaney had made his request.

The court ruled that in view of the lateness in which Dr. Delaney had endeavored to acquire theater tickets the benefit of the doubt should be given to the theater concern and the action was dismissed. Dr. Delaney has filed a notice of appeal from the verdict and will take the case to the Supreme Court.

BOROUGH OF BRONX NEWS
APRIL 15, 1923

Colored Dentist Loses Suit Against Alhambra Theater

Dr. Henry B. Delaney, 2301 Seventh Ave., a colored dentist, lost his action when suing the Alhambra Theater, 126th St. and Seventh Ave., for $500 for refusing to sell him a seat for the show on the evening of Feb. 4.

It was brought out in the testimony before Justice Prince in the Seventh District Court, 320 W. 125th St., that on the night of the performance, Dr. Delaney had attempted to purchase two tickets. This was at 8.20 p. m. and witnesses for the theater concern stated the entire house was sold out.

The dentist asserted a man in front of him in the line returned four tickets and the ticket seller placed two of the tickets in front of the dentist when he called for orchestra seats. Dr. Delaney alleges the treasurer withdrew the tickets when seeing he was colored and placed two seats for the loge, which he refused, demanding the two that were originally placed on the window.

Discrimination—1923.

New York.
Note: Changed from France by Mr. Work 11-7-23

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
APRIL 26, 1923

Art and the Color Line.

The action of a committee of eight eminent American architects, painters, and sculptors in rejecting the application of a negress for entrance to the Fontainebleau School of the Fine Arts in France is unjustifiable. The school is a summer school for American architects, painters, and sculptors. It is at the palace of Fontainebleau and is under the patronage of the French government. There has been a music school for Americans at Fontainebleau for two years, but the school of fine arts will open this year for the first time on June 25th.

The negress whose application has been rejected is an American girl, 23 years old. She came to New York two years ago from a village in Florida, after having attended a state normal school in Florida. She was the first person of negro blood to apply for admission to the school. The funds for her trip were raised by friends. No reason was given for the rejection, save that many of the students would be from the South and that she would have to be in close association with them on the ship and in the school. If the negro is to be debarred from studying art simply on the ground of color, then even into the field of esthetics prejudice is introduced. To-day, negro artists and writers are winning distinction. In the United States Booker T. Washington was a great negro educator and Dubois, both as an editor and an author, has been highly praised by good critics. Southern antagonism to the negro is driving the workers of that race to the North. There is no power on earth that can prevent negro industry and negro genius from coming to its own. But race prejudice is tenacious, bitter and unjust, and can be conquered only by a nobler culture and a saner realization of the brotherhood of humanity.

NO COLOR LINE IN ART.

New York Age
5-5-23.

Following close upon the repudiation of any color or racial line in education by the authorities of Harvard University, as advocated by President Lowell, we are treated to the astounding action of a committee of eminent New York artists in rejecting the application of a colored student to enter a school in France because she was not a white girl. As told in last week's issue of THE AGE, Miss Augusta Savage came to New York from Florida some two years ago and entered Cooper Union to study sculpture. Her progress has been rated as exceptional and she made application to take the summer course at the French school of fine arts, opened at Fontainebleau this year.

One hundred American students are to be admitted to the advantages of this course each year, at a special rate made possible through the aid extended by the French Government. Miss Savage's application, which was accompanied by a letter of recommendation of the principal of the Cooper Union Art School, was at first accepted by the committee of American artists empowered to select students. Later, her deposit was returned to her with a letter signed by Ernest Peixotto, Chairman of the Department of Painting and Sculpture, to the effect that the committee had failed to approve her application.

Although the letter assigned no reason for the rejection, Mr. Peixotto is alleged to have declared that many of the American students who will sail in June are from the South and that Miss Savage would have to be in close association with them on the ship and at the school, and this was potentially disagreeable to both parties. The matter was taken up by Alfred W. Martin, one of the leaders of the Ethical Society of New York, who wrote to Mr. Peixotto, asking if the committee's action was based on the girl's color. In his reply, it is said, Mr. Peixotto made a frank admission that the committee voted against Miss Savage because they had learned that she was not white, although a failure to enclose recommendations with the application was claimed. Mr. Martin sailed for Europe last Saturday and he announced his intention to place the matter before the French authorities at Fontainebleau. He said he felt certain that the French would not approve of any discrimination on racial grounds.

While it is only reasonable to suppose that the French authorities would not approve of the color discrimination exercised in the selection of American students to enjoy the privileges of study offered by the French Government, it is hard to see how they can intervene in the matter. The selection of these students having been left to the judgment of the American committee, the responsibility for drawing a color line lies on this side of the water. Besides Mr. Peixotto, whose paintings have been exhibited at the Paris Salon, and who is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the members of the committee include: Whitney Warren, the architect; Edwin F. Blashfield, president of the National Academy of Design; Howard Greenley, president of the Architectural League; Thomas Hastings, president of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design; J. Monroe Hewlitt, president of the Mural Painters; Hermon A. MacNeil, president of the National Sculpture Society.

It is to be regretted that these leaders of American art did not rise to the importance of the opportunity presented them to emphasize the fact that art knows no color. If an artist of the colored race can paint like Henry O. Tanner, his works are sought for the Luxembourg Gallery in France and for the Wanamaker Gallery in his home town, Philadelphia. The actors of New York rose to such an occasion when they insisted that a man who could give such a stage portrayal as Charles Gilpin was worthy to be a guest at their annual dinner.

The members of the American committee of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts can get a higher standard as to the qualifications for the study of art in France. They should be big enough and broad enough to cut out the color line

N Y C EVG WORLD
MAR 22 1923
Financial

though[illegible] spare one," concluded the applicant.

French May Upset Ban On Negress Art Student

Indication that the decision of a committee of prominent American artists barring Miss Augusta Savage, Negress art student, from attending the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts because of her color, may be reversed came in a letter yesterday to the girl at No. 228 West 138th Street.

The letter was from Alfred W. Martin of the Ethical Culture Society of New York, who went to France to appeal from the decision to the French Government officials in charge of the school.

However, Miss Savage will be unable to attend the classes this year because, Mr. Martin writes, the arrangements for this season have been completed.

FRENCH RESENT THE COLOR LINE

M. Fragnaud, official head of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Art, Paris, France, has openly resented the American narrowness and prejudice in barring a girl from the school because of color. A movement is being launched by the French to have the ruling set aside and allowing the young girl to enter. The young lady in question is a Miss Augusta Savage of New York City, who was refused a certificate of entrance because of color.

Baltimore
3-18-23

AMERICANS KEPT GIRL FROM ART SCHOOL

(Preston News Service.)

Paris, June 13.—According to a statement appearing in the morning papers American tourists in Paris have brought sufficient influence to bear to prevent Miss Augusta Savage, the ambitious American Negro sculptress from being admitted to the Fountainebleau Art School. The statement of the principal of the school "that the action of the committee refusing the American Negro woman was due entirely to respect for the feelings and wishes of the American students."

M. Damrosch, who is one of the chief sponsors of Fountebleau school of Art and Music and Architecture, said he felt reluctant to discuss the matter, because it relates to the Art school instead of to music, which is his department. But it should be said that the French professors are not prejudiced against Negro students. "It also should be known that Fountebleau school is based on the strictest examination of character and type of students. Certificates of character are required by each student enrolling in the "so-called bohemian school." There was nothing against Miss Savage's character, but the action was taken simply because the committee feared that the admission of Miss Savage would offend American students of the school and following the vigorous protest they made supplemented by hundreds of distinguished Americans now visiting in Paris," a member of the committee said.

Discrimination - 1923

Ohio

Wilberforce Threatened by Jim Crow

By A. L. FOSTER

Columbus, Ohio, March 9.—If Senate bill No. 233 which has been introduced to the 85th Ohio general assembly by Mr. Liggitt is passed and receives the governor's signature there will be established by and in the state of Ohio a Jim Crow college.

The bill provides that section 7975 of the general code be amended to read: "There is hereby established near the village of Wilberforce, in Greene county, Ohio, the Lincoln Normal institute for the higher education of the Colored youth of the state. Such institute shall succeed to and be possessed of the property and rights of the combined normal and industrial department of Wilberforce university."

Section 7978 would be amended to read: "The board of trustees shall take, keep and maintain exclusive authority, direction, supervision and control over the operation and conduct of such Lincoln institute to best assure the attainment of the results desired in establishing education of higher learning for the Colored youth of the state."

An effort was made two years ago to separate the combined normal and industrial department from the university and the bill passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Cox. It was not reintroduced during the Davis administration because it was known that Governor Davis would veto it, but it is claimed now that in the event that the bill passes the houses Governor Donahue will sign it.

The bill will be bitterly opposed by our people throughout the state because of what seems to be its insidious purpose. There seems to be a concerted effort to establish Jim Crow schools throughout the state. Columbus very recently opposed the establishment of segregated junior high schools and Springfield after a bitter fight prevented the establishment of a Jim Crow school. Columbus, Xenia, Dayton and many other cities in the state have one or more separate schools.

DISCRIMINATION IN KEITH CLEVELAND THEATRES STOPPED

Has Long Been a Disgrace to the Sixth City

Prompt investigation and action by E. F. Albee, president of the B. F. Keith Circuit of Theatres, to stop discrimination in the Cleveland Keith Theatre, has resulted from complaint made to him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today.

Harry E. Davis, chairman of the Legal Committee of the Cleveland Branch, N. A. A. C. P., reported to the National office in May, that one of a party of colored people had been denied admission to the Keith Palace Theatre in Cleveland, although possessing an orchestra ticket. The usher also requested the seat checks of five other members of the party, claiming there had been a mistake in seating. One of the members of the party was ejected from the theatre for refusing to surrender his seat check.

Upon the facts being reported to Mr. Albee of the Keith Circuit by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Albee investigated and wrote the following letter:

"In reference to your communication of May 24 and June 4, I find on investigation that there was a mistake on someone's part, which caused the incident referred to in your letter, and I have given instructions which I hope will render such errors impossible in the future. I think it is unnecessary for me to say what everybody knows, that the Keith policy is one of fair treatment to all persons regardless of color, race or creed."

GOES INTO COURT FOR TREATMENT AT THEATER

TROY, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Troy, Ohio, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has won a victory in a civil rights case being fought for Gentry Peters, who claimed he had been ejected because of his color from an opera house under the management of Harry W. Kress. Mr. Peters sued for $500 damages.

Attorney Sully Jaymes, retained by the N. A. A. C. P. to fight the case for Mr. Peters, after an unfavorable verdict from a jury, carried the case from the Miami County Common Pleas Court to the Appellate Court, where the judgment of the lower court was reversed. The higher court held that the lower court had erred in excluding some of Mr. Peters' testimony and remanded the case for a new trial.

PRESIDENT OF THE B. F. KEITH CIRCUIT STOPS DISCRIMINATION IN CLEVELAND.

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OHIO N. A. A. C. P. WINS NEW CIVIL RIGHTS TRIAL FOR COLORED MAN

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hops in Ohio "Jim Crow" Signs

East Liverpool Residents May Have to Go to Wellsville to Get Hair Cut

EAST LIVERPOOL, Aug. Race prejudice reared her head again here last week, when the only Barber Shop in which race men could go, hung out a sign reading as follows: "We cater to the white race only."

Six colored shops refuse to serve members of their race, and a protest by fifty citizens has been written, urging that some action be taken in order that they will not have to go to Wellsville, a distance of four miles, to get a shave or a hair cut.

Ohio N. A. A. C. P. Wins New Civil Rights Trial For Colored Man

TROY, O.—The Troy Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has won a victory in a civil rights case being fought for Gentry Peters, a colored man who claimed he had been ejected because of his color from an opera house under the management of Harry Kress. Mr. Peters sued for $500 damages.

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Discrimination — 1923.

Pennsylvania

Gradnating Class Goes On Strike

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—The senior class of the Pengrove (New Jersey) High school refused to be graduated, because the principal had put as the speaker next to the valedictorian and the salutatorian, Douglas Shorts, a colored boy, who had the distinction because of his scholarship. The class objected to having a negro ahead of the whites, in the first place, and in addition to this, it is said that the essay "was unduly exploiting the "downtrodden negro." The principal stood for Shorts and the board of education refused to force him to withdraw, so the class struck.

'Cracker' Ideas Transplanted By Penn Co-Eds

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—An expression of regret has closed the incident arising from discrimination against three graduating colored co-eds at the University of Pennsylvania, according to Dr. J. H. Minnick, dean of the School of Education.

In a letter to Dr. Minnick, Miss Anna R. Johnson, member of the graduating class, charged that in the class record the names of three colored girls in the class, Miss Portgr, Miss Reynolds and herself, together with photographs, were not placed in alphabetical order along with other members of the class, but were put on the last page without regular or alphabetical classification.

Dr. Minnick said the three girls had expressed the regret expressed by the responsible student editor. He continued:

"The University of Pennsylvania is now and always has been a Democratic institution, admitting its students without regard to race or religion. The class record is a student publication under direction of a committee of students. This particular incident was supposed to have been closed several days ago when the editor-in-chief accepted full responsibility for the make-up of the book and expressed regret."

Investigation by the Courier representative has proved that the editor-in-chief is a Southern white girl. Need any more be said?

dicates no seniority in appointment.

By special invitation of the Archbishop of Upsola, the congress will assemble for divine worship in the famous Upsala Cathedral on Sunday evening, July 22, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D. D., of London.

Several other topics of major importance besides "The Colored Peoples and Religion," such as the question of international peace, which the League of Nations will doubtless figure are to receive the attention of the delegates.

CLASS BOOK SNUB ENDS IN APOLOGY BY UNIV. OF PENN.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.—When the senior class record book of the University of Pennsylvania appeared three Race members of the class found that their names had been taken out of the regular alphabetical order and listed on the last page. Miss Anna R. Johnson, one of the three concerned, wrote a letter to Dr. John H. Minnick, dean of the school of education at the university, protesting against this discrimination. As a result Dr. Minnick has issued a statement disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the university and putting full responsibility upon the editors of the record.

Dr. Minnick's statement follows:

"The University of Pennsylvania is now and always has been a democratic institution admitting its students without regard to race or religion. The class record is a student publication under the direction of a committee of students. This particular incident was supposed to have been closed several days ago when the editor-in-chief accepted full responsibility for the make-up of the book, and expressed his regrets."

THE NEGRO AT PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 15.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I am a native Tennessean and believe the negro in the south is being lied to. I know that the negro will never be on social equality with the whites here. My work takes me into homes, and I have asked hundreds this question: Do you want the negro in your schools, churches, theaters and homes? The answers are all the same, "No." Schenley High School has lots of negro students, but they do not mix with the white students at school affairs.

Do not publish my name if you use any of these facts, because a few years ago I wrote a letter to you similar to this, which was published, and received a very insulting letter from a negro editor. But I know the good white people do not want more negroes to come here. He is a burden since the law allows him to go to the same school. The work here and cold weather makes him loaf part time and then he gets into mischief. Send someone north to gather facts, if you really want to know the negro's social rating here.

A TENNESSEAN.

Discrimination — 1923

Ohio

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, CITIZENS WINNING IN BITTER FIGHT AGAINST JIM CROW SCHOOLS

Charges Against Alleged Rioters for Beating Up Teachers Dismissed. Parents Determined To Fight To End.

Washington Tribune 11/6/23

Springfield, Ohio. (Special)—With the acquittal of Waldo Bailey of a charge of rioting in connection with the fight on jim crow schools here, and the nolle prossing of similar charges against thirty other colored people, coulped with the dismissal of City Manager Parsons, by the City Commission, the people of the city have won one of the greatest victories in the history of the race.

The dismissal of City Manager Parsons came as a direct result of the bitter fight the Civil Rights Protective League waged against him. It is alleged that Mr. Parsons has been spending over $700 a month of the city's money to furnish police protection to the out-lawed teachers who have been teaching in the Fulton School, (the school the Board of Education has been trying to set aside for the colored children), and in transporting the teachers to and from the school. Parsons gave Superintendent of Schools McCord all the assistance he could and thereby precipitated the fight on him which cost him his job. The City Commissioners elected City Clerk Wm. Mahoney to fill Parson's place.

With the acquital of Waldo Bailey and the nolle prossing of the other cases, the Civil Rights Protective League has won every case in their fight so far against the jim crow school. Their other victories were the decision of Judge Geiger in the Court of Common Pleas overruling the demurrer of the Board of Education in answer to the Civil Rights Protective League's petition for a permanent injunction against the board and the acquittal of Dr. Keller on a charge of rioting.

It was charged that Waldo Bailey on November 7th jumped onto the running board of an automobile in which some teachers and the principal of the Fulton School were riding and attacked them. In the general fight that followed the teachers and principal, as well as several policemen, were beaten. Over thirty colored people were arrested but let out on bail. The defense while admitting that Bailey jumped on the car, denied that it was with any attempt at assault. On the jury that acquitted Bailey were three colored men and nine white men. The jury was out only thirty minutes. So bitter has the feeling grown, against the colored women who consented to teach in the jim crow Fulton School and against the principal, Prof. Bullock, of Knoxville College, that the homes of Springfield have been practically closed to them. Wherever they have appeared in public they have been ridiculd and jeered at. They have been called traitors to the race. It is simply because of these teachers that the school is kept open, as only a very few parents are sending their children to the school.

At the regular meeting of the Civil Rights Protective League last week, several white speakers addressed the League. The work of the league was praised to the highest. One of the speakers was Thomas J. McCormick, a well known Irish attorney of this city. Attorney Sully Jaymes, chief counsel for the League, declared the determination of the people to continue the fight until victory is won.

The women pickets were praised highly for their work. The Board of Education was severely criticised for their part in trying to force jim crow schools on the colored people.

The Social Service Bureau of the city is refusing assistance to the children who are not attending the Fulton School, so the League has decided to do the social work among the people who are remaining loyal. They gave a Christmas tree to the children and hundreds of them turned out. The spirit the children manifest in the fight is remarkable, many of them are as bitter in their denunciation of the school as are their parents.

In every house, at evrey gathering and on every street where colored people gather, the sole topic is the fight on jim crow schools. and before the conversations or discussions are ended you hear the determined expression that has marked the fight of the Legaue so far, "We will not quit until we win."

PARENTS WHO BEAT TEACHERS WIN IN COURT.

1-20-23 Dallas Express

Springfield, O., Jan. 18.—With the acquittal of Waldo Bailey of a charge of rioting in connection with the right on jim crow schools here, and the nolle prossing of similar charges against thirty other Colored people, coupled with the dismissal of City Manager Parsons by the City Commission, the people of the city have won one of the greatest victories in the history of the race.

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It is alleged that Mr. Parsons has been spending over $700 a month of the city's money to furnish police protection to the out-lawed teachers who have been teaching in the Fulton school, (the school the Board of Education has been trying to set aside for the Colored children), and in transporting the teachers to and from the school. Parsons gave Superintendent of Schools McCord all the assistance he could and hereby precipitated the light on him which cost him his job. The City Commissions elected City Clerk, Wm. Mahoney to fill Parson's place.

With the acquittal of Waldo Bailey and the nolle prossing of the other cases, the Civil Rights Protective League has won every case in their fight so far against the jim crow school. Their other victories

FIGHT J. CROW SCHOOL

DOES NOT STOP THE LOYAL AND FAITHFUL PICKETS AT SPRINGFIELD. OHIO.

The Two Christmas Trees—Bishop J. H. Jones Breaks His Promise—Curry and Scott "In Bad"—A Distressing Scene—Women Pickets Feared—Great Fight For Rights!

Guardian. 1/6/23

(Special to The Gazette.)

Springfield, O. Dec. 29, 1922.—Our citizens are still battling "jim crowism" with an unalterable determination to wipe out the "jim crow" Fulton district school. The fight should interest every loyal member of the race in the state of Ohio and the conutry because the successful outcome of our controversy will establish a precedent invaluable to many communities throughout both the state and the northern part of the United States. Judge Geiger's recent decision, founded upon one by the State Supreme Court which will be found on page 4 of this paper, is invaluable, and only one of the many good things for our people everywhere that have grown out of the wonderful fight our good and loyal people of this community have been making for many weeks with the aid of their wonderful women-pickets. The portraits given herewith show only a few of them but give a correct idea of their faithfulness and wonderful work when we tell you that even weather as severe as four degrees below zero (last week) does not act as the slightest deterrent in the performance of their duty.

There are a few Negroes in our midst who are a menace to the race and some of these, at least two, are preachers. They are the "jim crowers" who are trying to beat back the rising tide of civilization and are enrolled under the "jim crow" banner of Supt. McCord (white). They do not deserve any consideration whatever and will eventually be forced to leave Springfield.

Our needy children, refused assistance by the local authorities because they will not attend the "jim crow" Fulton school, are being cared for nicely by the Civil Rights Protective League, whoch also provided a fine big Xmas tree, laden with all the good things that go to make children happy, for all the 250 or more children who refuse to attend the school. The good women, who are the backbone of the League, gave out shoes clothes, candies, fruits, nuts, etc., etc. in abundance, all furnished by many good friends and well-wishers in sympathy with our fight for right and justice! Across the street from our Xmas tree and in the "jim crow" school was presenteded the shameful and disgraceful sight of Negro "jim crow" school-teachers with their few pupils of color trying to "make merry" with a little tree so small that an ordinary suit-case would almost hold it. It was a "present" from Supt. McCord—for being "jim crowed." It was a pitiful sight. But the exhibition of nerve by Jane Lee, principal of the school, was enough to "make a horse leave its oats." She invited President Chas. L. Johnson of the League to witness her "program." Of course he informed her that he had too much self and race respect to accept, and added that he greatly regretted her distressingly evident lack of both. She then prevailed upon him to withraw the pickets on account of the (very limited) atendance expected. You ought to have seen the arch "jim crow" advocate, Rev. E. W. B. Curry, when he came upon the scene. You would have thought him "walking for the cake." In addition to Curry, the following were those in attendance upon the "program," and who did not want to face those wonderful pickets of ours: Supt. McCord. Mrs. Mary Banion, Mrs. Louise Green, Mrs. Naomi Murphy, Mrs. Jas. Jackson, Mrs. Mary Lee, mother of Jane; Mrs. Gallaway, Mrs. Lydia Bailus, Odell Curry, Mrs. Theo. Steward, Mrs. Hunter and the forty-five "jim crowed" school children. The ten or more teachers were already in the "jim crow" school building which has a capacity of 500. Wonder how long the taxpayers of this city are going to permit this waste (over $700 a month) to continue? Judge Geiger's decision is being anxiously awaited because it ought to settle the matter and settle it right! A permanent injunction against the "jim crow" school will close it for good. The pickets are still "on the job" and haven't missed a day, and will be there until the court rules in our favor as all of them have up to date.

Ninety per cent of the members of North St. A. M. E. church, over which Bishop Joshua H. Jones presides, and quite a few of its non-members asked the bishop to not return Rev. T. D. Scott as pastor of that church for another year. He stood in the pulpit of Trinity A. M. E. church and said he would not reappoint Scott but would let him stay for thirty days until he could find a suitable pastor for North St. church. In the face of this Bishop Jones, who said he was opposed to "jim crow" school in Ohio and would move Scott for having taken such an active part in the effort to foster segregation in the local schools, has reappointed Scott! LORD, HAVE MERCY!

Arthur J. Riggs.

were the decision of Judge Geiger in the Court of Common Pleas overruling the demurrer of the Board of Education in answer to the Civil Rights Protective League's petition for a permanent injunction against the board and the acquittal of Dr. Keller on a charge of rioting.

It was charged that Waldo Bailey on November 7th jumped onto the running board of an automobile in which some teachers and the principal of the Fulton School were riding and attacked them. In the general fight that followed the teachers and principal, as well as several policemen, were beaten. Over thirty Colored people were arrested but let out on bail. The defense while admitting that Bailey jumped on the car, denied that it was with any attempt at assault. On the jury that acquitted Bailey were three Colored men and nine white men. The jury was out only thirty minutes. So bitter has the feeling grown against the Colored women who consented to teach in the jim crow Fulton School and against the principal, Prof. Bullock of Knoxville College, that the homes of Springfield have been practically closed to them. Wherever they have appeared in public they have been ridiculed and jeered at. They have been called traitors to the race. It is simply because of these teachers that the school is kept open, as only a very few parents are sending their children to the school.

INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE AGAINST OHIO SCHOOL BOARD

1/26/23

Colored Principal Upholds Jim-Crow Antics of School Officials.

Pittsburgh Pa.,
Pittsburgh American

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 26.—"Jim Crow" Fulton School was ordered closed temporarily last week, by Judge Frank M. Krapp of common pleas court. The order was issued on application of Charles L. Johnson and James W. Leigh of the C. R. P. League, pending final decision of the suit of the League against the board of education for a permanent injunction.

"I have considered arguments of counsel on both sides," said the court. "I think the specific statements, alleged by Mr. Johnson in the affidavit supporting this motion have not been denied by the Board of Education Sufficient grounds have been shown to raise the question gravely. No great hardships will be worked by keeping the school closed until the question has been settled on its merits. This ruling will have no effect on the final decision of the court. The motion for a temporary injunction is sustained."

The school was to have been reopened Monday, January 8. Judge A. N. Sumners, Attorneys Sully James and George W. Daniels presented arguments for the plaintiff, in which they showed that the school board had attempted to set up a school for Negro pupils exclusively in the Fulton district; that the board had caused white pupils to attend other schools in the vicinity and had refused to allow Negro pupils from Fulton School to transfer to surrounding schools.

"The board is doing what it has no right to do," declared former State Supreme Court Justice A. N. Summers in his statement to Judge Krapp, last week. "We want a ruling on this case, one way or the other. If the ruling is against us, then the remedy lies with the legislature," continued Judge Sumemrs.

John M. Cole, representing the school board, read to the court an answer which denied the allegations of the plaintiff that pupils had been illegally transferred in or out of the district, with a view to making it a colored school. The answer was supported by affidavits signed by L. R. Lambert, president of the board; George E. McCord, superintendent of schools; George Jane Lee, Colored teacher and acting principal of "jim crow" Fulton School.

SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS THREATENS CLEVELAND.

Dallas Express
2-24-23
Dallas Texas

(By A. N. P.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Consternation in the minds local Race leaders has been succeeded by "serious concern," now that the smoke of scandal in the local Schools has blown over. Following close on the publicity affecting the breakdown of morals, has come the sinister suggestion that the Board of Education establish segregated schools to take care of immoral students.

The civil strife that seemed imminent between "old Clevelanders" and "newcomers from the south," over the rash and illogical statement—about the morals of the South being transferred to Cleveland, attributed to a local attorney, long resident in Cleveland—has given way to a speedy fusion of forces to fight the common enemy—segregation.

A prominent social worker declares that there has existed in the schools for sometime past a tacit understanding among white teachers with southern learnings that the "report cards," of Colored children should be marked in a suggestive way. The practice has been to class the child's work on the whole as "Deficient," while the mark of "Excellent" has been freely given as describing "Effort." Thus a veiled suggestion has been conveyed that the child tries hard, but that there is mental deficincy evident.

Leaders with their ears close to the ground has long sounded the training that an effort to introduce segregated schools would be made in Cleveland, Considerable fear was felt when Dr. Spaulding, now at Yale University, was elected Superintendent of the schools, but easier breath was drawn when the noted ducator departed, leaving his mantle for R. G. Jones, the present incumbent.

The conference at which the expose of immoral conditions was made, is not the first conference that the new superintendent has had with local race leaders. A local business man, who is always on the lookout for "storm warnings," with a few other fighters often invades the office of the Superintendent for a heart to heart talk about local conditions. Careful attentions, too, is paid to the personal of the Board of Education, whenever the voters have their innings

But despite all the precautions, the rumor gains headway that South-Case, Outhwaite, Marion, and other schools, mainly in the eleventh and twelfth wards, may be turned into separate schools. And the suggestion that the Board of Education establish segregated schools for immoral children is therefore not accepted with any degree of satisfaction.

A Cleveland noted for optimism finds some ray of comfort in the report. Says he, "Of course we'll figrt segregated schools of any variety, but then note the splendid effect of the report 'The civil war has blown over. Newcomers have forgotten to cuss old residents and vice-versa.' T'is an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody good."

SEPARATION IN SCHOOLS ABOLISHED

Chicago Defender
2-17-23

Court Rules Jim Crow Schools Unlawful; Plucky Fighters Gain Their Reward

Springfield, O., Feb. 16.—After two weeks of deliberation Judge Knapp of the common pleas court has handed down a decision in the famous Jim Crow school case that, to borrow a term from the sporting pages, has stood the local board of education on its ears.

His decision says in effect that there shall be no segregation in the school system of this city.

He declares his decision is based upon a previous ruling of the state supreme court and that, even if he wished for personal reasons, he could not have ordered other than he did without breaking the law of the state.

No Race, Color Rules.

His ruling forbids the local school board from transferring children to or from the Fulton school (erstwhile segregated building) or any other school on the basis of race or color.

In regards to the question raised by the school board in its defense that no separate school was created the decision reads: "The evidence establishes beyond all controversy a careful and methodical plan to create a separate school by a discrimination based solely on race and color in the assignment of pupils. This brings the fact squarely under a decision of the supreme court of Ohio in the case of the Board of Education versus State.

"There is no occasion for a discussion of the law. The supreme court has spoken, and this court has no option in the matter. It must follow the law as laid down without regard to any personal views on the subject.

"Counsel for defendant have raised some other questions which can be quickly disposed of. One is that segregated schools are not illegal of themselves. This is true. When a district is populated by one race exclusively, the school is necessarily a separate school for children of that race. But this is a natural result not brought about by manipulation.

Another Contention.

"Another contention is that no compulsion is used with respect to children in the Fulton district. That the permission extended to some does not amount to compulsion as to others to whom such permission is denied. That is pure sophistry. When children are required to attend school, and all schools but one are closed to certain of them, it is idle to say that there is no compulsory discrimination with respect to such children.

The situation is not saved by the fact that white children may attend Fulton school. The fact is that none do and none are reasonably expected to do so. Much is made of the fact that three white children of one family enrolled and attended one day. It is claimed that they would attend now if not prevented by threats. But there is nothing but hearsay evidence to support this claim. Neither the children nor their parents were called to give their testimony. Even if true, one sporadic incident of this character would not alter the substantial facts of the situation. It is only by severe straining and twisting of both the law and the evidence, that the claim of the board through its superintendent and others, could be held legal.

"However unpopular this decision may be to many, this court cannot do other than render judgment in accordance with the law and the evidence, as it sees them."

JIM CROW SCHOOL BILL INTRODUCED IN OHIO SENATE

Pittsburg American
Pittsburg Pa.
3/16/23

(Special to Associated Negro Press)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Senate which will provide separate normal training for colored youths of Ohio. The bill provides for the amendment to the general code of section 7975 as follows: "There is hereby established near the village of Wilberforce, in Greene County, Ohio, the Lincoln Normal Institute for the higher education of colored youth of the state. Such institute shall succeed to and be possessed of the property and rights of the combined normal and industrial department of Wilberforce University."

If this bill is passed, a school providing higher training for colored youth will be established for the first time in the history of the state by the state. Wilberforce as it now exists is a private institution and does not prohibit persons of any race from enrolling but the new institution will be for colored youth only. Efforts were made to separate the normal and industrial department from the university two years ago and the bill passed the general assembly, Governor Cox vetoed it. It was not brought before the 84th general assembly because it was known that Governor Davis disapproved the bill and would undoubtedly veto it. It is claimed that Governor Donahue who was auditor of the state during the Cox administration, favors the bill and will sign it if it is passed by the houses. There seems to be a concerted effort on the part of certain elements in Ohio to establish Jim Crow schools in all cities, elementary, high, and college. Springfield has just had a bitter fight on the issue and Columbus has also had difficulties because of the efforts on the part of the school board to provide separate junior high schools. The seed of segregated school is also sprouting in Cleveland.

Discrimination—1923

SEGREGATION BOBS UP IN BROOKLYN AND HARLEM

Segregation, one deliberately self-imposed if the plan ever materialized, and the other partly self-imposed, has attracted the attention of our people recently. The partly self-imposed segregation under which our peolde are laboring and which has been brought to light through the fight made against it by Alderman George W. Harris, is in the nurses' training school at Harlem hospital.

Over in Brooklyn a plan proposed by Assistant District Attorney Summer Lark whereby a school for "Colored" people under the jurisdiction of the state would be established in Putnam county has been branded by many of the borough's most representative citizens as deliberate self-imposed segregation, and the citizens have, in no uncertain terms made known their displeasure with Lark's proposal.

Harlem Hospital

At Harlem hospital there has been instituted a nurses' training school for our girls. Apart from the fact that the very establishment of such a school violates state and city laws, Alderman Harris says that the school itself is not what it is supposed to be; that is, a post-graduate school for our nurses already trained. On the contrary, the school affords, Mr. Harris claims, an opportunity for student white nurses to issue orders to our girls already trained and for the practice of gross discrimination and segregation. Separate dining rooms for the girls of our Race are maintained, separate dormitories, separate rest rooms and, in fact, separate everything is provided, making the school one of the rankest forms of segregation ever perpetuated on our people in these parts.

By attending the school, Alderman Harris claims, tacit approval of the discrimination is given. The alderman has been a relentless foe of all forms of segregation and discrimination at Harlem hospital. Not so long ago he forced an investigation of the institution, one of the largest in the country, located in the heart of Harlem, that was the means of placing on the visiting staff doctors of our Race. In this latest fight against the hospital, Alderman Harris has threatened to invoke the equal rights laws if the segregation is not ordered discontinued by the trustees of the institution.

Lark's School Proposal

Last week, through the introduction in the assembly at Albany of a bill designed to appropriate $250,000 for the establishment of a state school of agriculture and mechanical training to be located on a tract of land in Putnam county owned by Assistant District Attorney Summer Lark of Brooklyn, it became known that a deliberate attempt to force segregation upon ourselves was being made.

Lark, who was just recently appointed to his position and who is the first of our kind to hold an assistant district attorney's place in the history of Brooklyn, proposes to give the land to the state in return for the establishing of the school, which, while not intended as a school for our people exclusively is admittedly primarily for their interest. Under the terms of the bill Mr. Lark becomes president of the board and the town where the school will be located will be named Larksburg.

Members of the Race here immediately raised the cry that such a school would be the opening wedge for separate institutions, a thing which was abolished in New York state 30 years ago. Led by George E. Wibecan, who at once branded the proposal as a "Jim Crow" one, several protests against the school have been recorded.

Among the protestants are the interdenominational ministers who, at their last meeting, appointed a committee of five to investigate the bill, headed by the Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of Mother Zion church. Brooklyn lodge No. 22, Elks, who sent a committee to the Republican leader of Kings county to request him to see to it that the bill would fail of passage when it comes up in the assembly, the George P. Davis post of the American Legion and several prominent individuals. Indications are the proposition will die aborning.

WILL BRANCH STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE BE "JIM CROWED"?

Interest Excited By Report That Branch Employment Bureau Will Operate.

PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Objection Is That It Will Be a "Jim Crow" Proposition.

New York Age
4/7/23

An announcement credited to Bernard L. Sheintag, State Industrial Commissioner, to the effect that a branch State Employment bureau will soon be reestablished in Harlem has aroused considerable interest. A similar bureau operated during the World War, but was afterwards discontinued for lack of funds, it was stated.

Comment on Commissioner Sheintag's announcement is of a varied nature. It is stated that there is to be appointed a superintendent, three assistants and a stenographer, with a total salary budget of $5,000, averaging $1,000 each per annum.

The original bureau was opened in Harlem in 1918 but was discontinued in 1921, under orders from Gov. Miller.

A sifting of comment on the proposed reopening brings to light considerable criticism of the proposition. While it is said that a number of positions for deserving workmen were secured, it is asserted that the bureau, during its previous existence, did not really operate to the advantage of the class it was designed to serve. As a matter of fact, it is pointed out that it really served to separate the colored workmen into a definite and particular class, preventing him from finding openings in fields not formerly occupied by Negro labor.

Jim Crow Adjunct.

In emphasizing this particular feature, a prominent Harlemite said that locating an employment office in Harlem, with its scope of operation definitely limited to Negro labor, really served to establish a jim crow adjunct to the State Employment Bureau, located at 120 East 28th street, of which Mr. Sheintag is the head. Defining this charge, the speaker said that if the proposed bureau [illegible] in the down town headquarters it would frequently be possible to offer Negro labor opportunities now limited to whites, and which would continue in that category if Negro labor was taken care of in a separate bureau, far removed from the main office

For instance, said he, the down town office would receive a call for a larger number of white laborers than were immediately available. In many of these cases, if information as to available Negro labor was accessible, it would be possible to fill out the number of laborers required with the requisite number of colored men. But with the colored branch located in Harlem, such opportunities would be lost.

Doubt Its Usefulness.

Another question brought up by the Harlem citizen, whose opinions have been quoted above, is that it is doubtful whether such a bureau functions effectively. He declared that when the bureau was previously in operation, it served to a large extent as a kind of meeting place for a number of folks who were not on legitimate business with the bureau. In other words, he alleges that the office became a sort of resort or lounging place for the intimates and associates of those employed in the bureau.

Another query concerning the operation of the proposed bureau is as to whether or not there is a need for such a beureau that cannot be better served by locating the office down town in the state headquarters. The employment situation in Harlem, he declared, does not require the opening of a state employment agency; such labor as is seeking work will be more effectively served from such a central bureau a swould be created if the proposed Negro employment branch agency is located in the East 28th street quarters.

It is said that a committee of Harlem citizens called on Commissioner Sheintag and requested the restoration of the Harlem bureau, and it is reported that he informed a member of that committee that an item had been placed in the Industrial Commission budget to provide for the expense of operating the branch.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 20, 1923
NEW YOR

AUGUSTA SAVAGE ON NEGRO IDEALS.

To the Editor of The World:

The recent flurry in your columns over the refusal of Mr. Peixotto's committee to let me go to France with other American artists because of the original mistake which I made in selecting a race to be born in that has done most of America's hard work has had some odd results, some of which have expressed themselves in my correspondence. I have received numerous letters from white people (many of them anonymous) bidding me not to try to force myself into the white race. The quality of courage and courtesy revealed by some of these unbidden exponents of "superiority," particularly by those who were evidently ashamed to sign their names, was not calculated to help one's faith in human nature. They seemed to have the notion that I must be a mulatto or octoroon, for that seems to me the only way in which I could possibly force myself into the white race. Now I happen to be unmistakable, and that way is obviously out of the question.

Isn't it rather odd that such people should always suppose that when a colored girl gets a chance to develop her natural powers it must be that she will want to become white? It gets to be a tiresome task explaining to them that the desire to become better or more capable is a common quality of all human beings.

I hear so many complaints to the effect that Negroes do not take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them. Well, one of the reasons why more of my people do not go in for higher education is that as soon as one of us gets his head up above the crowd there are millions of feet ready and waiting to step on that head and crush it back again into the dead level of the commonplace, thus creating a racial deadline of culture in our Republic. For how am I to compete with other American artists if I am not to be given the same opportunity?

I haven't the slightest desire to force any question like that of "social equality" upon any one. Instead of desiring to force my society upon ninety-nine white girls, I should be pleased to go over to France on a ship with a black Captain, a black crew and myself as sole passenger, if on my arrival there I would be given the same opportunities for study as the other ninety-nine girls; and I feel sure that my race would not need to be ashamed of me after the final examinations.

We are sneered at for not being the social and intellectual equals, after sixty years of Western civilization, of people with thousands of years of this same civilization; yet when we set out to try to lessen the distance between us we are treated as if the attempt were a crime. Why not give us the chance to try? Are some white people really afraid that we might succeed? Give us but fifty years more with an even break and you may find no further cause for complaint. We are not asking for "social equality" with white people in the manner generally supposed; we have enough "so-

[illegible] pro[illegible]
women with [illegible]
similar to those [illegible]
en. After "the bondm[illegible]
and fifty years of unre[illegible]
too much to ask of [illegible]
chivalry? AUGUST[illegible]
New York, May 17.

A COLOR-LINE FOR ARTISTS

Negro World
5-19-23

In drawing the color line against Augusta Savage, the young Negro art student who applied for entrance to the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France, the American committee first lacked frankness, then, when cornered, offered an indefensible excuse. As chairman, Ernest Peixotto said that the committee had fully considered the case and finally decided, for social, meaning racial, reasons, Miss Savage had been barred.

If there is one country in Europe where race discrimination is not encouraged, it is in France. There full freedom exists and is generally recognized, and the schools that the government maintains are open to persons of every race and color, provided they have the talent that fits them to pass the required tests.

What the American committee has done, in obedience to a false theory of the properties or whatever it might call them, is to impose on the French Art School at Fontainebleau restrictions that the school itself would be the first to disavow.—New York World.

DISCRIMINATION IN N. Y. SCHOOL CIRCLES

5-19-23
The Amsterdam News

Rank discrimination against colored New York City school teachers is alleged to have been uncovered in this city by a representative of the Crusader Service.

The colored teachers were given the option of being segregated at a dinner held in honor of Commissioner Stern of the Board of Education at the Hotel Astor on Saturday afternoon, May 12, or of absenting themselves. Rather than be segregated, the colored teachers quite properly decided not to attend.

FRENCH REFUSE TO BAR MISS SAVAGE, BUT ARTIST CANNOT ENTER THIS YEAR

Representatives Of Ethical Culture Writes That Arrangements For This Season Have Been Completed

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Good news came to Miss Augusta Savage, the Colored Art Student who was barred from attending Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in Paris by a committee

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...fred W.
...lture Society
... to France to
...sion to the
French Government officials in charge of the school.

"I have seen three of the most important men on the staff of the Fontainebleau School," he writes, "and found them all shocked at the evidence of race prejudice I presented them. They all agree that a test case has been presented and that the outlook for the future is very good, as there is no such prejudice here."

However, Miss Savage will be unable to attend the classes this year because, Mr. Martin writes, the arrangements for this season have been completed.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 2, 1923

NEGRO STUDENTS AT CORNELL.

To the Editor of The World:

Mr. Aubrey Bowser in a letter to The World of Jan. ... cites Cornell as never having permitted Negro students to live in the dormitories. In the light of my experience, Cornell has at least sometimes failed to discriminate as Mr. Bowser states. In 1915-1916, when Cornell still had but one men's dormitory, viz., Cascadilla, my room there adjoined one occupied by two Negroes, who experienced no more difficulty in obtaining it than I did in obtaining mine. And it was difficult to get a room in Cascadilla, for it housed but 120 students, afforded many conveniences, and at a low rate, and gave priority to the applications by its occupants of the year preceding. That year also the local reporter of the New York Colored Age occupied a room in the same section, and in 1916-1917 lived in the dormitory again. Could a Negro, in some way a representative of his race, slip twice through a prohibition by the authorities?

Harvard has just slipped into the mire from the firm ground on which she had formerly stood and on which Cornell has still a solid footing. Mr. Bowser loves Harvard even for what she will be. A rare trusting friend he is, to be sure, but let not that love blind him to the virtue or conjure up for him vices in others. JOS. ROSMAN.

Garnerville, N. Y., Jan. 24.

...gro Taxi Owner ...sts Problem Of Buying a Mogul Cab

New York
Aug

What is the reason underlying the refusal of the Mogul Checker Cab Company to sell its cars to Negro purchasers or to permit white buyers to employ colored chauffeurs?

At the same time, the Mogul Co., does not hesitate to take all the Negro business it can get in the way of passenger transportation, even entering into direct competition, on occasion, for such business, as was evidenced during the recent session of the Pythian Supreme Lodge in New York City.

New York

The question of whether or not a colored buyer can secure a Mogul Cab was put to that company in the past few days with definiteness by Dorsey Walker of 2400 Seventh avenue, a colored taxicab owner, who has owned and operated a fleet of Shaw Checker Cabs, and is at present both the Shaw and Pennant cabs. 10-13-23

The Mogul Co., sent out to prospective purchasers a form letter calling attention to the superior qualities of its machines and stating definitely that delivery could be made in ten days. One of these letters was sent Mr. Walker. He immediately called at the Mogul office, 225 West 58th street, and had a talk with Ruby Pittsberg, the sales manager. He told Mr. Pittsberg his call was for the purpose of buying a cab. The manager, at first, put up the usual excuse of congestion in the factory and inability to make immediate delivery.

But when his attention was directed to the letter, promising a ten-day delivery, the salesman found it necessary to go upstairs and consult the general manager. Returning, he said the company would sell Mr. Walker a cab, but no effort was made toward drawing up a contract. Mr. Walker insisted, however, that he was prepared to make [illegible]

[illegible]

But no [illegible] and finally, after stalling as long as he could, Pittsberg told Mr. Walker that the matter of selling a car to him would have to be taken up with Mogul cag owners association, a group of Caucasians composed of Italians, Jews, Americans and every other type, and that an answer would be given him by Monday of this week.

Parents of White Pupils Object to Colored Teacher

Pittsburgh
Courier
9-22-23

School Board Assigns Her to Teach Class of Her Race and Row Is Quelled

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Supervising Principal William A. Smith rescued the Hackensack Board of Education from an embarrassing predicament last week when he arranged with Miss Nellie Morrow, a newly appointed teacher, to take charge of backward colored pupils in the State Street school, and thus save the board the necessity of assigning the young woman to a regular class.

Petitions signed by some 1,500 parents were to be presented the board at its meeting held Monday, the day before reopening of the schools, protesting a colored teacher being placed in charge of white pupils.

It is said the local Ku Klux Klan had been active in a quiet way in connection with these petitions, but hundreds of mothers with no thought of the hooded band were just as active. Miss Morrow is competent and there was nothing personal in the opposition—Her color was the only issue. She passed the necessary examination, and was placed on the waiting list according to her rating. The board was compelled to appoint her according to law, and could not evade the problem.

N Y C TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 12, 1923

White Pupils Asked for Negro Teacher

The members of the Colored Civic League have filed a protest with the Board of Education of Hackensack, N. J., against the action of Supervising Principal William H. Smith in assigning Nellie Morrow, a negro teacher, to take charge of a class of backward negro pupils in the State street school. They say the board should give her a class in the school, inasmuch as she was regularly appointed and is entitled to teach white children.

Some time ago 2,000 white women of Hackensack signed a petition urging the board of Education not to appoint her to teach their children.

Discrimination — 1923

New Jersey.

Board Errs When Negro Is Appointed

Pittsburg Courier
2-23-23

(By The Associated Negro Press)

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Holding that the Board of Education of Riverside township did not exercise due diligence or did not act with proper prudence when it inadvertently selected a colored woman to teach in a school for white children, Assistant Commissioner of Education Strahan has decided that the board must pay to Mrs. Nancy Wesley White, colored, a salary of $100 a month, dating from September 5, and continuing until the official termination of the board's contract with her.

HIRED NEGRO TEACHER FOR WHITE SCHOOL; MUST PAY HER.

Dallas Express
Dallas, Texas
2-24-23

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—Holding that the Board of Education of Riverside township did not exercise due diligence or did not act with proper prudence when it inadvertently selected a Colored woman to teach in a school for white children Assistant Commissioner of Education Straham has decided that the board must pay to Mrs. Nancy Wesley White, a Colored, a salary of $100 a month, dating from September 5, and continuing until the official termination of the board's contract with her.

School Board Employs Colored Woman Then Bars Her But Must Pay Her Anyhow

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis Mo.
2-23-23

Associated Negro Press.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Holding that the Board of Education of Riverside township did not exercise due diligence or did not act with proper prudence when it inadvertently selected a colored woman to teach in a school for white children, Assistant Commissioner of Education Strahan, has decided that the board must pay to Mrs. Nancy Wesley White, colored, a saary of $100 a month, dating from September 5, and continuing until the official termination of the board's contract with her.

TRENTON N J TIMES
FEBRUARY 13, 1923

[illegible] Commissioner of Education that the Board of Education of Riverside, Burlington County, must pay to Mrs. Nancy W. White, a colored teacher, $100 per month from September 5 until her contract can be dissolved in a legal manner or a satisfactory compromise reached. The decision is perfectly just, and it is doubtful whether any court will reverse the Commissioner.

Mrs. White was teaching a colored school in Gloucester County, when she was invited to apply for a position in Riverside. This she did, and forwarded her photograph, as requested. After she had been engaged and had reported for work the Riverside people discovered that she is a negress, and an attempt was made to cancel her contract, but without success.

The main contention made by the local board was that the contract was obtained by fraud. Commissioner Enright says this might have been considered if the teacher had applied for the position and not have stated that she was a colored woman; but she filled out the application blank without any omission, and named the schools where she was educated and where she had taught and was then teaching.

"The Commissioner believes that the lack of diligence on the part of the board in offering a colored teacher a position while she was teaching in a colored school, assuming that she was white, acts as estoppel in relation to a board of education." The Riverside board would have saved money and notoriety by effecting a settlement with Mrs. White as soon as it found it had blundered.

Jim Crow Menu Proves Costly to Cafe Owner

Vineland Herald
June 1-23

Vineland, N. J., June 1.—Harry J. Sims went into the restaurant owned by Harry Steen (white) and attempted to order a meal. He was informed that he would be charged $ extra for service "because he was Colored."

Sims retained an attorney and entered suit. As a result of his action Steen paid $50 in cash, made a public apology through an advertisement and made a written guarantee that all citizens would in future receive equal treatment in his restaurant.

Theatre Official Held in Move To Enforce Civil Rights Law

Two Colored Women, One Health Department Nurse, Complainants on Allegation They Were Refused to Purchase Orchestra Seats.

N. Y. Amsterdam News
4-18-23

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—Bail of $500 set last Saturday by Justice of the Peace J. H. E. Scotland, colored, binding H. Monte Wert, assistant manager of the Savoy Theatre, 101 Springfield Avenue, for a hearing on charges of two colored women that they were barred from orchestra seats in the theatre, was increased to $1,000 Thursday night when Mr. Wert waived examination and asked that the case go direct to the grand jury.

This is declared to be the first case invoking Charter 174, laws of 1921, which provides that all persons shall be entitled to full and equal privileges of any theatre, motion picture theatre or other places of public amusement and shall not be denied these privileges on account of race, color, or creed.

The complainants are Mrs. Ida E. Long, of 108 Warren street, a nurse employed by the Health Department, and Mrs. Averill K. Jones, of 109 13th avenue. The incident they complain of occurred last Saturday.

Mr. Wert was arrested Saturday night by State Detective Ernest J. Zimmerman on a warrant issued by Justice Scotland. The women were represented by Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, colored, who declared that civil suit would be instituted against the theatre.

The maximum penalty for the misdemeanor with which Mr. Wert is charged is a fine of $500, ninety days' imprisonment or both. The justice said at the hearing last night that he would continue the bail, but counsel for the women pointed out that Mr. Scotland would be within his rights to demand higher bail for a misdemeanor, so the amount was doubled, according to the justice's explanation this morning.

Mr. Scotland, who is employed in the county clerk's office, where he is in charge of the vaults, said that both women are reputable, well-bred and well-behaved.

"While as justice of the peace I am supposed to be absolutely neutral in this affair, I think," he added, "I can say that it is an attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to establish whether the law has teeth in it, or if it is just words

Object to Negro On Program at Commencement

Penn's Grove, N. J., June 16.—The pupils of the Penn's Grove High School have received their diplomas, but there were no commencement exercises, on Thursday last, according to the plans and schedule. The reason gven by Principal Jenkins was that the class had had some difficulty in preparing the program. The real reason was that the principal had placed on the program between the Salutatorian and Valedictorian, a colored lad, Douglass Shorts. The pupils objected to a Negro being on the program, to his place on the program, third, and to the fact that Shorts had chosen for his subject a phase of the Negro problem. All these things incensed the graduates.

Their objections meeting with no sympathy from the prncpal, who pointed out the school law of the State of New Jersey, forbidding any discrimination in the schools with respect to color, creed or race. Douglass Shorts was entitled to a place on the program, and to his own choice of subject for his speech.

The matter was taken by the pupils and their parents to the Board of Education, who sustained Principal Jenkins. Members of the Board, however, suggested that the principal, if he wished, could have asked Shorts to change his subject. The principal contended that a pupil could write best on what subject is uppermost in his mind, and that Mr. Shorts had the matter of his own race nearest his heart, and therefore could speak upon it, if he wished.

The Board of Education hired a hall for the exercises, and made all ar-

REFUSED SERVICE IN CAFE ROSAMOND JOHNSON CAUSES ARREST OF CAFE MANAGER.

The Guardian
Boston Mass.
5-12-23

Newark, N. J., May 1, 1923.—Because he was refused service in the Beechnut Cafeteria in Market street, Newark, N. J., on Monday night, April 30, J. Rosamond Johnson, leader of a company of actors performing at Loew's Theatre, caused the arrest of Samuel Tress, manager of the restaurant. The actor and his leading woman, Eloise Bennett, ordered something to eat, but Tress informed them that his superiors had ordered that he could not serve Colored folk.

At the request of the actor, Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, lawyer, caused Tress's arrest by Constable Walter Wright.

Tress was taken before Justice of the Peace Joseph H. E. Scotland, and held in bail of $300 for a hearing Thursday.

Refused to Accept Jim Crow Service in Cafe at Inlet, Atlantic City, N. J.

The New York Age
8-25-23

Atlantic City, N. J.—A party of men from New York refused to accept segregated accommodations in Hyman's Seashore Restaurant at the Inlet, and forced the proprietor and managers to serve them without restrictions of any sort.

The party was composed of Drs. U Conrad Vincent and Paul Collins and Police Officer Samuel J. Battle, all of New York City, and Judge J. H. E Scotland of Newark, N. J.

They were guests at Wright's Hotel and drove down to the Inlet in Dr. Vincent's Lincoln. Entering the restaurant pavilion, a waiter attempted to escort them to the rear of the dining room. The men would not follow and seated themselves in a more desirable location. The waiters, evidently under instruction from the management, ignored their presence until Judge Scotland called the manager and threatened criminal arrest and civil action against the proprietors or their legal agent under the amended Civil Rights Act.

The party was served then with satisfactory courtesy, contrary to the expectations of the questionable looking customers who apparently, from past experiences, looked for a different ending. It is alleged that Hyman's has the reputation of either keeping colored patrons out altogether or placing them in undesirable parts of the pavilion.

Is Bar... Mo.

Clarion 8/19/23

Protest has been made to Secretary of War Weeks by the father of Anthony R. Mayo, Jr., twenty, a student in the senior class of the Central High School, Newark, N. J., over the exclusion of his son from the Citizens Mliitary Trainng Camp at Plattsburg because he is a Negro. Young Mayo passed the physical examination for the camp, but July 16 received the following letter signed by Lieut. R. P. Obenshine, stationed at headquarters, 2nd Army Corps Area, Governers Island.

St. Louis, Mo.

"It has been the established policy of the War Department to build citizens mliitary training camps for Negroes if a sufficient number apply to warrant the holding of such camps. In view of the fact that only a few Negroes in the 2nd Corps Area have applied to attend such a camp it is not deemed practicable to hold such a camp for them.

"This headquarters regret that it will not be possible to send you to camp this year and hopes that you will not lose any of your true Americanism through the disappointment this year.

The young man's father, Anthony Mayo, No. 3 Lawrence street, Bloomfield, N. J., in his letter to Secretary Weeks, said:

"I wih you would tell me what this Lieutenant means, by 'true American ism?" I consider it decidedly un-American to segregate the races in this part of the country. Such action only tends to create racial prejudice. It is entirely wrong to set up the ideals of the South and make them applicable in the North. It always has been the policy in this part of the country to educate the children together and for them to meet in every field of life together, so to draw a ditinction when it comes to the training camps is worthy of my protests."

Lieut Obenshine last night told The World that the policy of segregation of Negroes in separate camps, troops and regiments was a general ...partment for ...ughout the Army. ... policy, as regards Militray Training ...tained last year in ... Area, and also was ...ar and this in the ..., which has jurisdic- ...New England States.

GRADUATING CLASS REVOLTS AS NEGRO IS CHOSEN SPEAKER.

Pennsgrove, N. J., June 23.—The Pennsgrove High School commencement exercises have been abandoned for this year. The big class is in revolt and the whole town is in an uproar.

The reason, as given by Principal Jenkins, was that the class had had some difficulty in preparing the program, and therefore had decided not to hold the yearly exercises.

Members of the class, gave more detailed version. According to Miss Margaret Borden, who was to graduate, the trouble arose from the fact that Mr. Jenkins without consulting the class, had put as the next to the valedictorian and the salutorian, a Negro Douglas Shorts.....

Object to Negro Subject.

The class objecting to having a Negro ahead of the whites in the first place; and, in addition to this, his essay was a reproach on the white people, exploiting the downtrodden Negro. We took the matter to he school board of Education, as we could obtain no satisfaction from the principal. The board refused to force Shorts to withdraw; so, rather than have him as a representative of the class, we decided to have no commencement."

The citizens of Pennsgrove and Pederictown are much incensed over the incident, holding the school principal and the school board responsible. Mr. Jenkins contends that the State school law of New Jersey forbids any discrimination in the schools with respect to color creed or race and declares there was no good reason for him to act otherwise

Color Line Crops Up In New Jersey Schools

Freedmans American 9-14-23

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 14.—(K. N. F. Service).—When the Ku Klux Klan and a number of individuals objected to the appointment of Miss Nellie Morrow, Supervising Principal William A. Smith of the Board of Education of this city, appointed her to ... charge of a backward class of Negro children in the State Street School.

Miss Morrow had passed the necessary examinations and was placed on the waiting list according to her rating. When her name was reached, she had to be appointed. She is the only teacher in the schools here. When the next person of color is reached on the list it is not known what disposition will be made of the case since there are more backward white children in the schools than colored.

COLOR LINE CROPS UP IN N. J. SCHOOLS

The Cleveland Call

(K. N. F. Service)

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 22nd.—When the Ku Klux Klan and a number of individuals objected to the appointment of Miss Nellie Morrow, Supervising Principal William A. Smith of the Board of Education of this city, apponited her to take charge of a backward class of Colored children in the State Street School.

Cleveland, Ohio

Miss Morrow had passed the necessary examinations and was placed on the waiting list, according to her rating. When her name was reached, she had to be appointed. She is the only teacher in the schools here. When the next person of color is reached on the list, it is not known what disposition will be made of the case, since there are more backward white children in the schools than Colored.

9-22-23

Discrimination — 1923. Missouri.

MISSOURI HOLDS TO SEGREGATION LAWS

St. Louis, Mo., May 1923—The constitutional convention now in session in Jefferson City has gone on record as opposed to eliminating the provision of the present constitution which provides for separate public schools for the races. Delegate B .F. Bowles of this city has made a strong fight against incorporating such a provision in the new instrument, taking the position if segregation is desirable, it will take care of itself, there being no need of saddling such a section on future generations. It is known there is a sentiment among a certain class of well informed white people of the state against segregation in the public schools. They know the idea is indefensible either on economic grounds or as a matter of pure Americanism. Such provisions will probably make the new constitution very unpalatable when the finished instrument is finally put up to the voters for acceptance.

Only Twenty-Three Submitted To The Jim Crow Insult At The Hands Of Mayor's Committee.

Hundreds Barred By Refusing To Be Humiliated. Lilly Whitism And Ku Kluxism Seen In Republican Move At Coliseum Thurs. Night.

The patriotism of the Colored people of St. Louis received another damper last night at the Coliseum when they were barred from the Harding meeting by the local committee because they refused to be segregated.

Along with others, the light hearted Colored citizen went early to the Coliseum seeking vantage points that they too, might hear the first message from the President of the United States delivered on his 15,000 mile trip. But once in the entrance, their hearts went made heavy and their souls make to curse, when they were told, "On to the Third Floor." Further inquiry as to the whys and whereofs, the usher would quickly say "Seats in the peanut gallery are for Negroes," and at the same time a police was present, equally as insistent saying, "If you don't go there, you will be put out," adding that was his instructions, but refused to tell from whom the instructions came.

Twenty Three Negroes Present

According to a statement made by one who went to the "buzzard roost" there were only twenty-three Negroes present and they looked as though they were lost. It is thought that these must have been newcomers and didn't realize what was being done to them.

As fast as self-respecting Negroes came and were informed of the Jim Crow arrangements, they left immediately. Hundreds being told before they got there by those who had been insulted.

Bitter Complaint

Comments by those who were victims of what they called "an outrage" were long and bitter. Upon whose shoulders, to place the blame, opinions were divided. But all agreed that the Mayor's Committee was responsible for the attempt at humiliating the Colored people. It was also feared that a sample of what may be expected from the National administration lilywhite-ku kluxism.

All agreed that the police were unusually active and threatening in their conduct toward the Colored people.

A summary: The Mayor appointed the committees who offered the insult. The Governor appointed the police who enforced it.

PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION

St. Louis Having Taste Of Discrimination

St. Louis, Mo., June 13th., (Associated Negro Press)—Segregation is showing its head in this city in new forms. Now the city is attempting to segregate colored picnics in the city parks and has gone so far as to issue permits, seeking to force Negro schools and churches to use certain parks Mondays to the exclusion of all others. Coincident with this segregation, the same police forces the front for the use of the tennis courts. The colored people are up in arms protesting. These protests will in all probability, find tangible expressions at the polls at the next election.

The question of migration, too, is being interestingly watched here where 1,500 Negro migrants are landing every month. Many of them have money and are buying homes here. Some bring enough with them to go ing and are finding work. How many St. Louis can absorb is a question, though as yet the housing situation is the one which most strongly shows the influx. The colored districts are becoming a little more congested, the schools already crowded are becoming more so, and the churches are being much strengthened in membership. The migrants, for the most part, appear to be of the industrious class and the N. A. A. C. P., Urban League and the churches are doing what they can to assist them in becoming settled.

St. Louis is somewhat different to most of the large cities, she is used to handling large numbers of Negro laborers and the big influx o fthis class of labor is being met in a matter of fact way. Her industries are growing, she needs every one of the right kind of laborer she can get and thus her increasing manufacturies are easily assimilating the thousands of black men who come here every two or three months. The main question here as elsewhere is to keep up the present good feelings between the races, that the community will be the better for the effort of all to live and work peacefully together.

Attempt To Segregate Colored Picnics Failed

St. Louis, Mo., July 11 (Associated Negro Press)—The attempt to segregate colored picnics in the parks of this city has failed, the city authorities having abandoned the scheme of the number of protests made and the evident estranging effect it was having on colored confidence which has swallowed many a bitter pill under the present administration.

There is no concealing the fact colored people are no longer committed to any blind allegiance which continues to cut down their rights as citizens. This fact has been brought out to some degree in the past and there are indications of a steady growth in this respect. The awakening here is only a part of that which is affecting him nationally, and which in the end will create respect for him because respect is always had for the man who strikes back. Segregation is wrong from any point of view and the Negro will not mildly accept it.

INSULT NEGROES AT HARDING MEETING

It is to be regretted that the first speech made by President Harding on his 15,000 mile trip at the Coliseum Thursday night, the Colored citizens had to be insulted at the entrance by those in charge, by admitting them only to "peanut gallery" of the Coliseum.

Of course, the local committee appointed by Mayor Kiel is responsible for the jim crow, the idea which caused hundreds of Colored people to refuse to attend the meeting.

We make the charge against the local committee because we do not believe that President Harding was a party to any such arrangement.

We do not charge that Mayor Kiel was a party to the jim crow arrangement, except, as chief executive of the city, it was his duty to appoint the committee. The presumption is that the committee had instructions as to what to do, or at least do nothing in connection with the President's visit that would displease the Mayor.

We are also informed that the police on duty were unduly active in threatening and intimidating those who would attempt to ask the reasons etc.

This matter should be thoroughly investigated by the local branch N. A. A. C. P. and the guilty parties found out and let the people know who they are.

WHERE IS CUNLIFF'S COMMITTEE?

That is what the people are asking daily as a result of one order of discrimination following another against the Colored people, coming from the office of the Director of Public Welfare in the City.

As will be remembered, some time ago, Mr. N. C. Cunliff, as Director of Public Welfare, appointed a committee of Colored men to advise with him in matters affecting the Colored people of the City, especially those things which come under his department.

Following a meeting or two, of this committee in Mr. Cunliff's office a sly persistent plan to segregate the Negroes in the public parks as to picnics, etc., was attempted by the Park Commissioner who is an appointee of Cunliff's. Then came restriction in the use of golf links by the Colored people. This too, came from Cunliff's office. And the latest order aimed at the common rights of the Colored people was an order issued by Health Commissioner Starkloff, directing that all Colored people entering the city from certain sections of the country, be held up, subjected to examination and vaccination, greatly to their discomfort and humiliation. This order also comes from Cunliff.

In the face of these unusual orders, speculation has become rife as to whether Mr. Cunliff has been acting on the advice of his Colored advisory Committee in these matters.

If he did not consult his committee on these matters which so vitally affect the whole status of the Negroes of the City, then we are equally anxious to know why?

If he has "fired" the committee, a deal of secrecy has been maintained about it and the public would like to know. If he has not, and yet does those things which will naturally embarass his committee, without even telling them what he intends to do or what he has done, then he is false to those whom he has selected.

In justice to the Colored people of this City whom the men on this Committee are supposed to represent, they should call Mr. Cunliff if he does not call them and demand of him an expla-

nation of his action against the Colored people or turn in their resignation. The people want to know,—Where is Cunliff's Committee in times like these?

Governor's Representative Hissed As He Uses Expression "Darkey"

Chicago Whip

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22—How much confusion does 10,000 tongues make when they hiss in conjunction with the clapping of 20,000 hands.

Ask John Brown, former city solicitor and personal representative of Governor Hyde, who read the Governor's message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in annual convention here last week.

In the course of his preliminay remarks he made reference to "an old darkey."

9-22-23

"What?" shouted Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, a national director of the association, and seated on the platform behind him. The audience took it up and the crowd of 10,000 made the air hideous with its clapping and hisses.

"An old colored man—an old Negro," the speaker corrected himself, but the crowd did not listen.

Brown, called down by the audience he had insulted, found himself unable to proceed and stood helplessly facing the multitude.

Into the breach stepped James W. Johnson, secretary of the association, and Arthur Spingarn, treasurer, who requested that in consideration of the speaker's official capacity, he be permitted to deliver his message.

After an apology, Brown was allowed to finish his speech.

USE SMALLPOX SCARE TO HALT SOUTHERNERS

The Chicago Whip 9-11-23

Vaccinate All People Who Flee from the Lynch Law

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—What is regarded as a part of a systematic effort to check migration was attempted in St. Louis during the week.

Under the guise of a "precautionary measure" to guard the health of the colored people of the city, Health Commissioner Starkloff issued an order that all Negroes from the South arriving in St. Louis be met at the trains and subjected to examination and vaccination.

It may be stated, however, that Dr. Woodruff seemed willing to counsel with the protestants regarding the situation at all times and treat them with common courtesy. But the people are loud in their condemnation of the conduct of the police and the general vaccinating plan.

Smallpox in City

It is understood that because several cases of smallpox have been reported in the city recently is why the health commissioner issued such an order, but when it is remembered that of the seventeen cases reported to the health authorities, only one case was a Negro, and because of this fact, the Southern propaganda idea was greatly strengthened.

Chicago Ill.

Sixteen cases of white and one of colored, yet the health department issues an order to single out all colored coming to the city, corral, examine and vaccinate, while all other passengers are allowed to go unmolested. Some believe that it is a cooperative plan with Southern interests to scare and intimidate the colored people who are leaving in large numbers.

At the Station Last Sunday

An attempt was made by the police and health officials to carry out an order to examine and vaccinate all colored passengers arriving on trains from the South. Learning of the proposed plan, and seeing the order was discriminatory and unjust in its application, a group of colored citizens also met the trains to observe the acts of the health officers and the police. As the trains arrived, the police would "yank" every colored person from the regular passageway to a side line, making no explanation, but held them in restraint until all other passengers were through the gates. Then they would march their victims to the east end of the station, thence through a gate to a room in the station to undergo the proposed vaccination.

Seeing this discrimination, the St. Louis Negroes made a strong protest against the general treatment accorded the new arrivals. And after several conferences with Dr. Woodruff he decided to abandon the order until further notice.

Police Assault Citizens

J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, and Gordon H. Simpson, executive secretary of the Urban League, saw the police roughly handle and gruffly speaking to the migrants. They protested that these people had committed no crime and therefore were entitled to decent treatment. At this one policeman attempted to assault Mitchell and Simpson by grappling with them.

Herded Like Cattle

In enforcing the order of the health commissioner, the police herded men, women and children like cattle into crowded lines and forced women, many of whom had babies and luggage in their arms, to stand in line until exhausted.

"Probable" Cause Ascribed by the Coroner's Jury at West Madison Inquest—Mother, and Three Other Children Vaccinated Aug. 3, Sick.

St. Louis Clarion St. Louis, Mo.

Vaccination of 5-year-old Alto Farmer, son of Arthur and Earmie Farmer, recent migrants from Little Rock, Ark., to West Madison, Ill., where the father is employed in one of the manufacturing establishments, is the "probable" cause of death to the little boy, according to a decision arrived at by a Coroner's Jury at West Madison Sept. 1.

Following his vaccination at St. Louis, Mo., under orders of the City Health Officers to vaccinate all colored people arriving on trains from the South little Alto became violently ill. Upon arriving at West Madison, where the wife and mother, little Alto and the three other children of the family, 8 months, 2 years and a twin to Alto, 5 years old, joined the father who had preceded his family by about two months, the child was put to bed.

Mrs. Earmie Farmer, the mother, and her other three children, all of whom were vaccinated by the St. Louis health authorities at the same time as the little boy who has died, have developed a serious infection of the left side.

Mother Protested Vaccination.

In a statement to the press, Mrs. Farmer said:

"I told the policeman at St. Louis that we were not going to stay in his city and that I did not want my children vaccinated. With tears in my eyes I begged the doctor not to vaccinate my little boy. The children were badly frightened by the rough words and actions of the police and the other white men at Union Station and we were all tired and half sick from the lack of sleep, food and the dust and dirt of the Jim Crow car on which we were forced to ride from Little Rock. I believe the City Health Officers of St. Louis have killed my child."

The father seems heart broken. He states that conditions at Little Rock became intolerable and that he wanted to get his children out of the South so that they could have a chance at an education and so that he could feel secure in his work, earnings and liberty of action. 9-7-23

Mr. Farmer, who is about 45 years old, came to West Madison during the summer and obtained employment as a laborer in one of the Illinois plants. Working steadily and saving earnestly, in two months he had sufficient money to send for his wife and children.

He rented the house at 405 Third street, West Madison, where the family now lives. St. Louis, Mo.

Ambitious plans for peace and happiness of a family in a new land, and education to start soon for the twins, five years old, and big plans for the other child and the infant have all been wrecked, according to the parents' belief, by the action of the St. Louis Health authorities.

Did Not Call a Doctor.

"We thought the child would get well soon," said Mr. Farmer. "We are poor and we were determined to save enough to educate the children. I didn't know that poor people could call a free doctor and when the boy got so sick we did everything we could for him just like we have been used to doing down South."

Neither Alto nor the mother and other children had the services of a doctor until the Coroner informed the father that it was possible to obtain the services of the County Health Department.

The shadow of the Arkansas peonage and Negro debt system shows its effect on the kind of Mr. Farmer. Fear of a debt he thought he might not be able to pay apparently caused him to hesitate too long before calling a doctor for the treatment of his little boy.

Discrimination—1923.

Missouri.

PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE.

At the Washington University free clinic one can't help but notice the Hindu, Chinese, Philipino and other students who are there for the purpose of obtaining practice and experience for the purpose of treating their own people in their own lands, but it is at the same time very noticeable that one never sees a Negro student there. At this free clinic representatives from every dark race of the world, except Negroes, have an opportunity to study under some of the best medical talent on earth. At the same time there is furnished subjects from all the races of St. Louis, suffering from practically every known disease.

St. Louis Clarion

And without clinical experience no medical practitioner can ever reach the scientific heights of his profession. Being barred from Washington University clinic, our medical men should eagerly grasp the opportunity furnished by the clinics held at City Hospital No. 2. Here the young Negro graduate has the opportunity of seeing the work of men whose years of practical experience and research have given them the knowledge of medical practice which only experience can give, and the old practitioner has the opportunity of seeing practical application of the results of every new form of medical procedure furnished by the new discoveries.

11-3-23

It will naturally follow that the doctors who have had experience at the city clinic will some day make of People's Hospital that which it should be—one of the best medical institutions in the United States.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. George Washington Carver has shown the world that color is no bar to scientific excellence, but in no science should we strive harder for perfection than in medicine, because it is the one profession which brings our men into direct, physical contact with individuals at times when impressions made are the most lasting.

Discrimination — 1923

Massachusetts.

Harvard Ends Negro Ban in Dormitories

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
APRIL 10, 1923

Corporation, Backed by Overseers, Refuses to Recognize Distinction of Race, Color or Creed

Decision Reverses Ruling of Lowell

Preference to Sons of Graduates in Entrance Tests To Be Abolished

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—Harvard will not bar negroes from her freshman dormitories, according to a vote of the Harvard Corporation to-day, which was approved by the board of overseers this afternoon. The committee which was appointed last June to study a means of sifting students for admission to the college also made its report to-day, with the keynote that the university maintain its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

List of Recommendations

The committee submits the followings recommendations, which constitute a unified plan:

(a) That in the administration of rules for admission Harvard College maintain its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

(b) That as a general policy transfer of students from other colleges be confined to such candidates as have lacked opportunity to prepare themselves for admission by the usual methods.

(c) That insistence be stricter on full compliance with the published requirements for admission.

(d) That no candidate be admitted whose examination in English composition is not passable. This rule is not to apply to a candidate for whom English is a foreign tongue.

Increase Entrance Requirement

(e) That the number of satisfactory grades under the old plan be raised from five to six, announcement being made that a greater increase is likely in the near future.

(f) That the question of discontinuing the old plan be raised after the above regulations shall have been in force long enough to permit study of their results.

(g) That Italian be recognized as an admission subject on a par with Spanish.

(h) That botany and zoology be added to the list of elective subjects under the new plan.

(i) That, as an experiment, the following modification be introduced in the published requirements for admission: Pupils who have satisfactorily completed an approved school course such as is outlined in the description of the new plan, and whose scholastic rank places them in the highest seventh of the boys of their graduating class, may, if recomended by their school, be admitted to college without examination.

To Admit Negroes

The vote by the Harvard Corporation on the question of negro exclusion follows:

"Voted, that up to the capacity of the freshman halls all members of the freshman class shall reside and board in the freshman halls, except those who are permitted by the dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere. In the application of this rule men of the white and colored races shall not be compelled to live and eat together, nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color."

The question of racial discrimination as it affects negroes was brought up several months ago, on the occasion of President Lowell writing to Roscoe Conkling Bruce that his son, a student at Exeter, could not hope to room in the freshman dormitories because he was a negro. This caused a national criticism of Harvard's attitude in the matter, which was heartily joined in by alumni of the college, although President Lowell had his backers.

The question of race limitation, said to be aimed at the Jews, first came up last spring and raged for such a long time that President Lowell appointed a committee of the faculty to study the situation.

Boards Will Scan Rules

The board commended the other recommendations, aside from these opposing racial and religious discrimination, to the careful consideration of the faculty of arts and sciences, which meets to-morrow, with the request that any changes in the methods of admissions to Harvard College adopted by the faculty be presented to the governing boards for approval.

The report of the committee on limitations of students follows in part:

"The attention of the committee has been concentrated on the college, because it was evident that each of the graduate schools has its own entrance requirements based on its special needs.

"2. Foremost, by reason of publicity and apparent urgency, among the matters to be examined by your committee was the question of racial proportion in the student body. This, however, was only one phase of the problem studied, and as the investigation progressed the entire committee became convinced that the whole question should be approached in an effort to accomplish a proper selection of individuals among the available candidates for admission to Harvard College. The committee believes that if the intellectually unfit can be eliminated and if our entrance requirements can be adjusted to the work of good schools not now sending men to Harvard College, our whole problem can be met, and that the student body will be properly representative of all groups in our national life.

No Race Discrimination

"3. Concerning proportional representation your committee is unanimous in recommending that no departure be made from the policy that has so long approved itself—the policy of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race and religion. Any action liable to interpertation as an acceptance of the principle of racial discrimination would to many seem like a dangerous surrender of traditional ideals.

"4. Under the circumstances the introduction of any novel process of scrutiny appears inexpedient. Even so rational a method as a personal conference or an intelligence test, if now adopted here as a means of selection, would inevitably be regarded a covert device to eliminate those deemed racially or socially undesirable, and, however fairly conceived and conducted, could not fail to arouse damaging suspicion.

"5. Your committee is opposed also, under present conditions, to an arbitrary limitation of the number of students to be admitted and to the policy of giving preference to some graduates. Unearned exemptions and favors are apt to be demoralizing to their recipients. And if the size of our freshman class is to be reduced the reduction can best be accomplished by raising the standard for admission.

Would Raise Standards

"6—The committee recommends several steps in the way of excluding inferior scholars.

"(a) A considerable number of such students now accepted for admission can be shut out by stricter enforcement of our existing rules, under both the new and the old plan, in the case of applicants whose records fall just below the normally required mark; and a still larger group of such students can be eliminated by raising that mark itself, particularly under the old plan. Our present requirement, under this plan, of five 'satisfactory' grades out of fifteen is too low. It should be progressively increased.

"(b) Moreover, we believe that ability to write passable, English should be insisted upon by the college, as it is a good criterion of mental proficiency and indispensible prerequisite to college study. We therefore advocate the exclusion of candidates who cannot write acceptable English, with the understanding that this rule shall not apply to those for whom English is a foreign tongue.

Racial Prejudice in Colleges

Houston Post
Houston, Texas
4/11/23

From The Nation.

It is an encouraging fact that despite the inclination to discriminate against Jews, which manifests itself here and there in our colleges, the very people who whisper about the "Jewish invasion" and suggest limitation in private are ashamed publicly to defend their position. Just what happened at the meeting of the senior council at Syracuse university we do not know. The question of limitation of Jews was discussed; it does not much matter how. The significant thing is that the chancellor and students fell upon each other's necks in an ecstasy of denial. Reports from Cambridge indicate that while the flurry is not all over, Harvard is becoming a little ashamed of itself for having taken President Lowell's fears so seriously. After all, the old American tradition is not dead, and the discussion has made many educators beside President Judson of the University of Chicago realize that "an institution of learning is primarily for those who want learning, without regard to sex, race or social status."

HARVARD'S VICTORY FOR TOLERANCE.

By a unanimous vote of the Board of Overseers, Harvard has adopted a unanimous report of a committee of the faculty against any form of religious or racial discrimination. The victory for tolerance which was won at Cambridge early in the eighteenth century has thus been preserved at the beginning of the twentieth. To the high credit of the governing body of Harvard it has rejected without qualification the proposal of President Lowell that the tradition of 200 years should suddenly be abandoned.

The significance of the decision lies in the fact that it has come after nearly a year of painstaking examination of the question of racial and religious friction in American life. Into the heart of the community where the oldest American ideals and ways of life are most consistently cherished there came a wave of an imperfectly assimilated immigration. The first impulse was to bolt the door. But those who, like ex-President Eliot, best understood and best exemplified the ideals which seemed to need protection were the first to point out that Harvard without liberty would not be Harvard at all. If you closed the doors of Harvard its spirit would fly out of the window.

For ten months a committee of the faculty among them some who had originally favored discrimination, studied the question. The question was: Can an American university have any other standard of admission except that of ordinary personal honesty and intellectual fitness? On the answer to that question hung, it is not too much to say, the future of the college in the American Republic.

N. Y. C. WORLD
APRIL 11, 1923

The committee's [illegible], now amrmed by the Overseers, preserves Harvard as an institution of learning and stops the attempt to turn it into a country club. The issue of intolerance has been openly raised, openly met and settled in the only possible way.

[illegible] now cried, almost as eagerly swallowed,

NEW YORK CITY JEWISH NEW
APRIL 13, 1923

Harvard Saved for Democracy

OUR heartiest congratulations to Harvard University! It has come back into its own and redeemed its good name, for its overseers by a unanimous vote have overruled President Lowell and reasserted its historic position, declaring that there shall be no racial discrimination in the oldest and greatest of our universities. That makes the heavens of American democracy seem a great deal brighter! That Negro students are to have their place again in the freshman dormitories is particularly grateful to us because the campaign against this attack on a noble Harvard tradition began in the office of *The Nation*. To Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the colored Harvard graduate, who dared criticism and notoriety by publicly demanding for his son the rights all freshmen are entitled to, and to the *World*, which first printed his letters, we extend our special congratulations. Mr. Bruce has served his country and his university well. The news that there is to be no anti-Semitism at Cambridge will go around the world and will reestablish the prestige of the university wherever right-minded men and women dwell. Finally, we cannot commend too highly the spirit and fairness of the report of the Committee on Selective Admission appointed to deal with the whole subject. It has not only fearlessly turned down the proposals of President Lowell, but has made a constructive contribution to the whole subject of the limitation of university attendance.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEW YORK GLOBE

The campaign for discrimination at the oldest of great American universities has been probably demolished with an absolute finality. The overseers of Harvard University, after hearing the report of the special committee on admissions appointed last June, indorsed a program making toward the freest and fairest possible selection of students. They decided to maintain the university's "traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion." They decided that "all members of the freshman class shall reside and board in the freshman halls, except those who are permitted by the dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere," and added, "nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color." They recommended changes in entrance requirements calculated to facilitate the admission of students from the south and west. They abolished preference for sons of graduates. No discrimination is now to be exercised except the discrimination in favor of intellect.

With this sweeping pronouncement must end for the time at least, and probably for a comparative eternity, talk of limiting the number of Jews at Harvard. Discrimination against Negro students will similarly cease. Harvard will stand forth conspicuously as an institution that has met a difficult problem with frankness, and solved it without shifting or equivocation.

For Harvard the result cannot be anything but good. The theory of the superiority of races has never shown promise of a happy life in America. It goes against the larger spirit in which the nation was born, or against the spirit into which it has grown. And if there is one place in the nation which should be sanctuary against such a doctrine it is the university. For higher education supposedly means an untrammelled curiosity, the greatest possible variety of intellectual contacts, the broadest possible mental view of life. It cannot mean these things in the fullest sense if it accepts the unproved theory that men of certain races are inferior to men of other races, or unfit to associate with them. Its standards must be logical, not prejudicial. It must judge its prospective members as individuals seeking intellectual training. To do otherwise is to pay the penalties of lost talent, false pride, a circumscribed outlook, an oppressive intellectual atmosphere. Harvard decided wisely not to pay these penalties. She will be richer and nobler for her decision. But she has done something more than benefit herself: she has rendered the entire nation one of the most important of possible educational and social services. At Harvard the battle of liberalism and democracy has been fought for dozens, perhaps hundreds, of other American universities. Vicious and growing practices will be checked in more states than Massachusetts. Public feeling everywhere will be influenced. The much publicity in newspapers and magazines over the question of how a university should choose her students has awakened a tremendous interest in the question of discrimination in schools and in general. Here is an emphatic answer from the institution prominent above all others in the discussion. It is bound to be powerful in reshaping the minds of Americans disturbed in a period of world uneasiness and suffering, as to the ideals of their country and the kind of conduct in harmony with such ideals.

THE skeleton of the Invisible Empire is fast becoming visible. While charges and counter-charges fly between the Imperial Emperor and the Imperial Wizard, the Imperial Palace is guarded from profane hands by two deputy sheriffs. The Exalted Cyclops and thirty-three of his cohorts, fresh from the late unpleasantness at Morehouse Parish, gallop to the support of the Imperial Emperor. The ex-Imperial Wizard is prevented from doing likewise by an unfortunate pending Federal charge. The Grand Kleagle for Texas announces that the 325 local organizations of that State with their 150,000 members are backing the Imperial Wizard. The Imperial Emperor is charged with being without legal authority; from three to five thousand of the faithful meet in the lodge rooms of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1 to rectify this omission. The attorney for the Imperial Wizard claims that the Imperial Emperor agreed last year to take $1,000 a month and let others run the order, "but it kills him to see other folks raking in more than that." The Imperial Wizard himself is charged with receiving into his personal account three dollars out of the ten paid by each new member. The Chief of Staff is charged with depositing $68,000 of Klan money to his own account. The Acting Cashier charges the Cashier and the Chief of the Klan Espionage Bureau with stealing some $107,000. The former Grand Goblin, dismissed as an "insurgent" some months ago, makes the fight three-cornered by asking the Superior Court of Atlanta to appoint a receiver for the Klan. Instead of undertaking laundry work for the country the Klan's energies are being diverted to hanging out its own family wash.

Discrimination—1923

Massachusetts.

HARVARD OVERSEERS BAN DISCRIMINATION IN RACE OR RELIGION

Unanimously Vote Order to Maintain Traditional Policy on Admission.

New York Times

END EXCLUSION OF NEGROES

4-10-23.

Residence Permitted in Freshman Dormitories From Which Lowell Had Barred Them.

NEW ADMISSION PLANS

Committee Recommends Selection of Students Ranking Highest at School to Eliminate Unfit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—The overseers of Harvard University today unanimously voted that the institution should maintain its traditional policy of freedom from racial or religious discrimination in the admnistration of rules for admission to Harvard College.

The action was taken in acceptance of the report of the committee appointed last June to study means of sifting students for admission. This report, declaring against not only discrimination as to race and religion, but also preference for sons of graduates and any favoritism, laid down nine recommendations of a new plan for admission whereby the "intellectually unfit" would be eliminated though concentration upon the students ranked in the highest seventh of the classes in secondary schools, subsequent results in college to test the standing of the schools.

The Board of Overseers also took decisive action against exclusion of Negroes from the freshman dormitories. This question was brought up several months ago when President Lowell wrote Roscoe Conklin Bruce, an alumnus, that his son, a student at Exeter, could not hope to room in the freshman dormitories because he was a Negro. This caused a national criticism of Harvard's attitude in the matter, which was heartily joined in by alumni of the college, although President Lowell had his backers.

The question of race limitation claimed to be aimed at the Jews first came up last Spring and raged for such a long time that President Lowell appointed a committee of the faculty to study the situation.

The vote of the Harvard Overseers on the question of negro exclusion was as follows:

"Voted, thta up to the capacity of the freshman halls all members of the freshman class shall reside and board in the freshman halls, except those who are permitted by the dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere. In the application of this rule men of the white and colored races shall not be compelled to live and eat together, nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color."

Details of New Admission Plan.

On the basis of their report, the Committee on Selective Admission submitted the following recommendations, which constitute a united plan for admission to Harvard College:

"(a) That in the administration of rules for admission Harvard College maintain its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

"(b) That as a general policy, transfer of students from other colleges be confined to such candidates as have lacked opportunity to prepare themselves for admission by the usual methods.

"(c) That insistence be stricter on full compliance with the published requirements for admission.

"(d) That no candidate be admitted whose examination in English composition is not passable. This rule is not to apply to candidates for whom English is a foreign tongue.

"(e) That the number of satisfactory grades under the old plan be raised from five to six, announcement being made that a greater increase is likely in the near future.

"(F)—That the question of discontinuing the old plan be raised after the above regulations shall have been in force long enough to permit study of their results.

"(G)—That Italian be recognized as an admission subject on a par with spanish.

"(H)—That botany and zoology be added to the list of elective subjects under the new plan.

"(I)—That, as an experiment, the following modification introduced in the published requirements for admission:

"Pupils who have satisfactorily completed an approved school course such as is outlined in the description of the new plans and whose scholastic rank places them in the highest seventh of the boys of their graduating class, may, if recommended by their school, be admitted to college without examination.

"This method of admission is intended to facilitate access to college by capable boys from schools which do not ordinarily prepare their pupils for college examinations.

"The college records of students thus admitted will be scrutinized with a view to determining the expediency of extending, restricting or abolishing the practice."

The board commended the committee's other recommendations, aside from those opposing racial and religious discrimination, to the careful consideration of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which meets tomorrow, with the request that any changes in the methods of admissions to Harvard College adopted by the faculty be presented to the governing boards for approval.

Text of Committee's Report.

The report of the Committee on Sifting Candidates for Admission follows:

"To the Governing Boards of Harvard University:

"Report of the committee appointed to consider and report to the Governing Boards principles and methods for more effective sifting of candidates for admission to the university.'

"(1). In accordance with a vote passed by the Board of Overseers on June 5, 1922, the President appointed a committee of thirteen, representing the pricipal faculties of the university. This committee, bearing in mind the functions of an American college and the relations between secondary and higher education, has made a survey of the composition of the student body, and considered modes, old and new, of determining fitness for entrance. It has collected a comprehensive mass of statistics dealing with admission, college studies and college life.

"The compilation has been carefully made by experts, and the results are believed to be as accurate as any figures can be which have to do with necessarily incomplete data and with factors not precisely definable.

"The attention of the committee has been concentrated on the college, because it was evident that each of the graduate schools has its own entrance requirements based on its special needs. The committee recognizes that this task has been assigned to it in conformity with the general policy of the university not to adopt new methods or procedures with respect to admission to Harvard College except after careful deliberation and proper authorization.

"(2) Foremost, by reason of publicity and apparent urgency, among the matters to be examined by your committee was the question of racial proportion in the student body. This, however, was only one phase of the problem studied, and as the investigation progressed the entire committee became convinced that the whole question should be approached not from the standpoint of race, but in an effort to accomplish a proper selection of individuals among the available candidates for admission to Harvard College.

Eliminate Intellectually Unfit.

"The committee believes that if the intellectually unfit can be eliminated and if our entrance requirements can be adjusted to the work of good schools not now sending men to Harvard College, our whole problem can met met; and that the student body will be properly representative of all groups in our national life.

"(3) Concerning proportional representation, your committee is unanimous in recommending that no departure be made from the policy that has so long approved itself—the policy of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race and religion. Any action liable to interpretation as an acceptance of the principle of racial discrimination would to many seem like a dangerous surrender of traditional ideals.

"(4) Under the circumstances, the introduction of any novel process of scrutiny appears inexpedient. Even so rational a method as a personal conference or an intelligence test, if now adopted here as a means of selection, would inevitably be regarded a covert device to eliminate those deemed racially or socially undesirable, and however fairly conceived and conducted could not fail to arouse damaging suspicion.

"(5)—Your committee is opposed, also, under present conditions, to an arbitrary limitation of the number of students to be admitted, and to the policy of giving preference to sons of graduates. Unearned exemptions and favors are apt to be demoralizing to their recipients. And if the size of our freshman class is to be reduced, the reduction can best be accomplished by raising the standard for admission.

"(6)—The committee recommends several steps in the way of excluding inferior scholars.

"(A)—A considerable number of such students now accepted for admission can be shut out by stricter enforcement of our existing rules, under both the new and the old plan, in the case of applicants whose records fall just below the normally required mark; and a still larger group of such students can be eliminated by raising that mark itself, particularly under the old plan. Our present requirement, under this plan, of five "satisfactory" grades out of fifteen is too low, it should be progressively increased.

Acceptable Writing of English Required.

"(b) Moreover, we believe that ability to write passable English should be insisted upon by the college, as it is a good criterion of mental proficiency and an indispensable prerequisite to college study. We therefore advocate the exclusion of candidates who cannot write acceptable English, with the understanding that this rule shall not apply to those for whom English is a foreign tongue.

"(c) In addition to these changes in our requirements, for normal entrance to college, the so-called "back door" method of entrance should be closed tighter. A thin but continuous inflow of very inferior students has been maintained by the practice of admitting, after a year's residence at other colleges, students who either have avoided our admission examinations or, having tried them, have failed, such a condition is not satisfactory to either college.

"This supply we would cut off without at the same time preventing the transfer to Harvard of successful students who desire experience at more than one university, or of candidates who for geographic or other good reasons have been debarred from entrance by the usual method. For a pupil of moderate means, remote from this part of the country, the only way to enter Harvard may be to seek admission by certificate to a neighboring college, and then, after proving his quality, to ask for transfer to Harvard.

"Jointly, these several changes would, in the opinion of the committee, exclude a substantial group of inferior students. This would solve one part of our problem.

"7. The other part of the problem, namely the building up of a new group of men from the West and South and, in general, from good high schools in towns and small cities, is more difficult. The very difficulty, however, should stimulate us to seek a method of accomplishing this result without lowering the standard of selection. For years our graduates in the Central States and the West have urged us to establish contact, ere it be too late, with the educational systems of their regions.

"We have hitherto assumed that trial by examination is the only adequate procedure. The general opinion in the committee is otherwise. In our present new plan the examination is no longer the sole criterion, the school record being accepted as an important part of the evidence; and the new plan is distinctly more efficient as a method of selection than the old. We believe it worth while to make trial cautiously and on a small scale, of another modification of our entrance requirements, which, while new to the college, is a method of admission to the law, medical and business schools. In these schools a college rank in the highest third of one's class is considered a qualification for admission. In practice, men chosen on this relative basis hold their own well in competition.

"The proposed experiment is based on the assumption that in any school with a substantial academic curriculum, the best product is likely to succeed in college better than the poorer portion of the group admitted under our present examinations. It is, in a way, an acceptance of a certificate, though radically different from the 'certificate method' generally known: for the school is asked to certify, not only to fitness, but also to the relative standing of the boy in his class. The object, in a word, is to pick out the best pupils from good schools here, there and everywhere and let them in without examination, after approval of their school course.

"While no geographical restriction is contemplated, it is thought that the new opportunity would appeal particularly to rural schools and to those situated outside the regular Harvard recruiting ground. Therefore, the adoption of this measure, together with the closing of the 'back door' would tend to raise the proportion of country boys and students from the interior. The net result would be an extension of Harvard's influence in quarters where it is now relatively weak.

"To schools accustomed to preparing boys for Harvard, the scheme would present no difficulty, and might serve as a stimulus to scholarship; to others it would offer, for the ablest minds, a mode of admission not now open.

Informally, we have consulted the heads of many schools in New England and in other parts of the country. Of these, nearly all heartily approve of the idea. Several New England masters favor the plan on general principles, although they prefer to have their own pupils take the examinations as heretofore, in order to maintain their competitive record. Others would hold out the prospect of exemption as a prize to the best scholars.

"Wherever the plan might be in use it would encourage excellence and would emphasize the honor and the profit of hard work.

"The committee is well aware that objections will be raised against this plan, and that there are differences of opinion. It may be feared, for instance, that announcement of the proposed opportunity would suggest to the academic public a cheapening of the Harvard standing—indeed, that the standard might actually be lowered by the removal of control by examination. It is held that the schools need the support of college tests to maintain respectable scholarship. Apprehension is easily aroused that any such scheme may proveto be only the opening wedge in a movement for the substitution for examination.

Students Must Prove School's Worth.

"In regard to this last objection, it should be stated that no member of the committee has any leaning toward the certificate system. In fact, the committee is unanimous in the opinion that the adoption of a certificate plan, as the term is now understood, would be a calamity and should not be considered for a moment.

"The very essence of our proposal is its recognition of the wide difference between the best, wherever found, and the ordinary. The college work of students who come in under the new procedure should be carefully followed, and the whole experiment should be dropped if the results prove unsatisfactory. Moreover, the Committee on Admission should have authority to reject candidates from a school whose boys have by their college record given evidence of inadequate preparation.

"Concerning the first objection it may be said that it implies a severe indictment of the schools of our country. The committee is quite unconvinced that the distinguished pupils in any reputable school are beneath the average capacity of the students we now get.

"As to the need of our examinations as a goad, it may be pointed out that the stimulus would remain active; for the exemption would apply to only a few boys in each school, the rest being subject to test as before. It is to be hoped that many schools now out of

touch with Harvard, having discovered that they can send each a boy or two under the proposed arrangement, may set about preparing larger numbersf or admission under the regular new plan.

"Furthermore, the restriction of exemption to those institutions whose courses of study conform to our standard may, if the project be successful, have some helpful influence in the shaping of curricula all over the United States.

"A fair trial will show whether the chance of securing excellent fresh material outweighs the possibility of burdening ourselves with some that is bad, and whether the new influesce we may exert on courses of study does not more than balance any partial loss of the influence we now exercise by examtions."

The report was signed by Professor Charles H. Grandgent '83, Chairman; Henry Pennypacker, '88; Professor Theodore Lyman, '97; Dean Chester N. Greenough, '98; Professor Paul J. Sachs, '00; Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02; Assistant Professor Harry A. Wolfson, '12; Professor Samuel Williston, '82, Representing the faculty of law, Professors Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, and Orlon J. Rosenau, Hon. '14, representing the Faculty of Medicine; Professor Harry E. Clifford, representing the Faculty of Engineering; Dean Wallace B. Denham, '98, representing the Faculty of Business Administration; and Dean Henry W. Holmes, '83, representing the Faculty of Education.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
APRIL 10 1923

Harvard Gets Right.

For a while there seemed to be a likelihood of Harvard's departure from its traditional attitude toward all who were eager for knowledge, and capable of assimilating it. President Lowell's observations and later developments indicated a possible bar against negro and Jew. At the same time, Harvard seemed to be considering an advance toward the extreme in the application of those psychological tests which, in many instances, have become farcical in their working out.

The Harvard Corporation has wisely checked these tendencies. The committee which examined the question has decided that race has nothing to do with the problem of Harvard, but that it is a simple question of eliminating the intellectually unfit. This can be accomplished if our entrance requirements can be adjusted to the work of good schools not now sending men to Harvard College. It is "unanimous in recommending no departure from the policy that has so long approved itself—the policy of equal opportunity for all regardless of race and religion."

The intelligence test is not considered necessary. The sane and sensible principle adopted is that by stopping the admission of transfer pupils and examining the grade work in the lower schools inferior pupils can be excluded. The committee gets back to old principles when it regards the ability to write English as a sign of general ability.

Of all the plans for securing good students we think the Harvard plan most commends itslef.

HARVARD SAVED FOR DEMOCRACY.

The campaign for discrimination at the oldest of great American universities was probably demolished yesterday with an absolute finality. The overseers of Harvard University, after hearing the report of the special committee on admissions appointed last June, indorsed a programme making toward the freest and fairest possible selection of students. They decided to maintain the university's "traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion." They decided that "all members of the freshman class shall reside and board in the freshman halls, except those who are permitted by the dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere," and added, "nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color." They recommended changes in entrance requirements calculated to facilitate the admission of students from the south and west. They abolished preference for sons of graduates. No discrimination is now to be exercised except the discrimination in favor of intellect.

With this sweeping pronouncement must end for the time at least, and probably for a comparative eternity, talk of limiting the number of Jews at Harvard. Discrimination against Negro students will similarly cease. Harvard will stand forth conspicuously as an institution that has met a difficult problem with frankness, and solved it without shifting or equivocation.

For Harvard the result cannot be anything but good. The theory of the superiority of races has never shown promise of a happy life in America. It goes against the larger spirit in which the nation was born, or against the spirit into which it has grown. And if there is one place in the nation which should be sanctuary against such a doctrine it is the university. For higher education supposedly means an untrammelled curiosity, the greatest possible variety of intellectual contacts, the broadest possible mental view of life. It cannot mean these things in the fullest sense if it accepts the unproved theory that men of certain races are automatically inferior to men of other races, or unfit to associate with them. Its standards must be logical, not prejudicial. It must judge its prospective members as individuals seeking intellectual training. To do otherwise is to pay the penalties of lost talent, false pride, a circumscribed outlook, an oppressive intellectual atmosphere.

N Y C GLOBE
APRIL 10 1923

Harvard decided wisely not to pay these penalties. She will be richer and nobler for her decision. But she has done something more than benefit herself: she has rendered the entire nation one of the most important of possible educational and social services. At Harvard the battle of liberalism and democracy has been fought for dozens, perhaps hundreds, of other American universities. Vicious and growing practices will be checked in more states than Massachusetts. Public feeling everywhere will be influenced. The much publicity in newspapers and magazines over the question of how a university should choose her students has awakened a tremendous interest in the question of discrimination in schools and in general. Here is an emphatic answer from the institution prominent above all others in the discussion. It is bound to be powerful in reshaping the minds of Americans, disturbed in a period of world uneasiness and suffering, as to the ideals of their country and the kind of conduct in harmony with such ideals.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
APRIL 10, 1923

HARVARD FOR RACE EQUALITY.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, colored alumnus of Harvard, whose father was Blanche K. Bruce, Senator from Mississippi, wins out at Harvard. President A. Lawrence Lowell is overruled by the overseers. Bruce's son, whose blood is only one-sixteenth African, may live in the freshman halls. A full-blooded black may do the same. But white students and colored students will not be compelled to live or to eat together. And with these qualifications the rule of Dr. Lowell that all freshmen shall reside under the same roofs, and have equal treatment, and equal supervision, remains unaltered.

The hot controversy between the Senator's son and President Lowell had stirred up the alumni, particularly the New England alumni, as nothing had stirred them up for years. Harvard had always offered what is colloquially termed "the glad hand" to negro students. It had encouraged them to seek all sorts of honors, scholastic, literary, oratorical and athletic. The idea of Dr. Lowell that because the Afro-Americans were few, and the Caucasians were many, and prejudice was very general, the negroes should be the ones to reside elsewhere had much of practical wisdom in it, from his point of view. He had reckoned without the spirit or spiritual influence of John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips on the New England mind. He had reckoned without the traditions of Harvard. He must now see his mistake.

There will be inconveniences about the plan adopted, inconveniences which the Lowell plan would have avoided. Sentiment triumphs. But we imagine that the president of Harvard is not inclined to sulk about the decision, and is rather glad to have the controversy out of the way. He is a very practical man and his main purpose of keeping the freshmen together under supervision, to develop a democracy of their own among themselves, instead of having them lead the diverse sorts of lives encouraged or compelled by their money or lack of money, is fully sustained by the overseers, as it is sustained by the best judgment of most of the educators of America.

The Crisis Advocate
Apr 27 23

The Harvard Race Issue.

Considerable interest has been taken in a ruling by Harvard University authorities some time ago by which a negro student was not allowed to live in one of the university dormitories. The Harvard overseers took action in the matter last week and overruled the faculty action. After full discussion the overseers voted unanimously to allow no discrimination on the grounds of race or color in making assignments in dormitories. This decision preserves the traditional policy of Harvard. In commenting favorably on the decision of the overseers, the New York *Evening Post* says: "This program will enable Harvard to continue to be of great service to multitudes of students. But this is only half of its value. Harvard herself will continue to benefit by a policy which draws to her shrine the gifted student, no matter what his name, his origin, or his outward circumstances."

Discrimination—1923. Massachusetts.

Another Harvard Idea

Michigan State News

By William Pickens
(For A. N. P.) 9-8-23

President Lowell is not the only one there. Mr. Lowell thought it the "best" solution that white and colored should not sleep in the same dormitory. And now here comes one of his professors, W. M. McDougall, who thinks it "the only solution" that they should not even sleep in the same states. Knowledge is making progress at Harvard. Soon it will catch up with Marcus Garvey, for the next move must be **separate continents**—then separate planets, suns, moons, stars, and so on.

Prof. McDougall is quoted as saying:

"I cannot help but think that the only solution of the Negro problem here in America is the segregation of Negroes in some portion of the country where they will live their life without endangering either their own culture or the culture of the United States."

There's a big laugh on this professor: he does not even know that the only culture of the American Negro is "the culture of the United States;" he does not even know that, barring the American Indian, the Negro is the only group in the United States that has nothing but "the culture of the United States."

And in his scheme of black and white geography the professor has not hinted the status of the half-white Negroes. Perhaps they are to live half the year in the white region and the other half in the black region. And when it comes to those who are only one thirty-second white, or on thirty-second black, perhaps they can be required to take a trip to the other region about once a month.

This absurdity comes from the mistaken notion that the colored population and the white population are two distinct entities, while in fact they are all together one economic and societal organization. In the most important and the most natural and the deepest interests of life, the existence of "two groups" is simply an act of mind, or a tradition of past mind acts. It is about as impossible to segregate Negro and Caucasian in American today as as it is to separate capillary veins and arteries in the human body.

Therefore when Prof. McDougall says that sectional segregation is "the only solution," he must mean that there is no solution. It is just as if we should say: "The only solution for the American Negro problem is that all Negroes should drop dead at once—or that all colored Americans should immediately become yellow-haired, blue-eyed, and pink-skinned—or that all white Americans should migrate back to Europe. Of course. Either one of those things would be a "solution." But neither one is going to happen.

The professor opened his mouth, and when he closed his mouth, we were exactly where and how we were before he opened his mouth. We patiently await the Harvard idea.

Discrimination — 1923. Massachusetts.

MAYOR OF BOSTON SCORES OBJECTORS TO YOUNG DOGAN

Defends in Strong Language His Appointment of Colored Boy to Read Declaration of Independence From Old State House.

The naming by Mayor Curley, of Boston, of Chas. C. Dogan, Jr., honor student of the English High School, to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State house on the occasion of the annual Independence Day celebration provoked a caustic letter of criticism from Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McClelland and Frank Dalton, three former Bostonians who now reside in Charlotte, N. C. The former Bostonians declared the mayor's action was an "insult to the Boston school boy and the average Bostonian," and asked the mayor to reply to their communication, which was in part as follows:

"Being former Bostonians and still residents of Boston, in spirit if not body, and further knowing the Negro as we know them, we protest such an appointment on the grounds of a deliberate insult to the Boston school boy and the average Bostonian. The South would not allow such an appointment to be made and we believe, knowing both sides as we do, that what this section of the country will not tolerate should not be accepted by the city of our birth. We make the above protest aware that the question of race has never been settled, but we feel as all here do, in the supremacy of the white race."

The Mayor's Reply

In his reply Mayor Curley characterized the criticism of his action as "devoid of all knowledge of the principles and practices of our government, and offensively and stupidly impertinent." His letter is in part as follows:

"I have seldom received a letter from any source so lacking in good manners, so devoid of Americanism, so destitute of all knowledge of the principle and practices of our government, and so offensively and stupidly impertinent. It is some satisfaction to know that this ill-mannered effersion was not written by any native Carolinian; for while Massachusetts and Carolina may differ profoundly upon the race question, both are as one in recognizing the necessity of practicing politeness and observing the conventions of decent society, in correspondence and social relations. You do not speak therefore, either for the town you live in, Charlotte, or the State of North Carolina, so they must be acquitted of the offensive, ill-bred and unwarranted meddling in the affairs of Massachusetts and Boston exhibited in your letter. When men claiming birth and former residence in Boston are guilty of the gross discourtesy you have committed, and its bad manners are emphasized by a betrayal of the principles and an insult to the traditions of their birthplace, they became at once deserving of scorn and contempt.

"I refust to accept you as the spokesman of the State and the children of the men who fought and died for human freedom at King's Mountain.

"Charles C. Dogan was selected for the honor conferred on him for excellent reasons: he has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalry of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an 'honor pupil,' that is to say, a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow pupils; and his selection to read the immortal Declaration is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government. One of his race died in the streets of Boston in defense of human rights—Crispus Attucks—and Boston has raised a monument to his memory on Boston Common; and thousands of his race fought and died to preserve the Union in the war of the Rebellion, and to 'make the world safe for democracy' in the World War. Any man of any race, color or creed who is willing and worthy to serve the Flag and die for the Republic is worthy to have his place in the Sun of American Democracy.

"Let me commend to you three men the wisdom of reading and remembering the principles embedded in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Bill of Rights. The Scriptures tell us that God made man in His own image, be the envelope in which He incased his soul white, black brown or yellow.

"Let me also commend to you the desirability of moving out of Carolina and going further afield to regions where men of your viewpoint may find a congenial atmosphere which I am sure is not to be found in North Carolina, and should be impossible to find in any portion of America."

Norfolk Boy

Charles C. Dogan, Jr., is a Norfolk boy, a son of Mr. C. C. and Mrs. Lucy B. Dogan, of Avenue A. He will enter the Massachussetts Institute of Technology next fall.

Discrimination—1923. Massachusetts

HARVARD'S EXCLUSION POLICY

President A. Lawrence Lowell's announcement of an exclusion policy which will effectually bar colored students from the full prjvileges of attendance at that university, has aroused considerable discussion as to the reasons for this action and its possible effect on Harvard's status as a leading influence in American thought. That the individual affected by this ruling is a son of Roscoe Conkling Bruce and a grandson of the late Senator Bruce adds point and interest to this ruling.

The reason assigned by President Lowell in the correspondence so far published is neither full enough nor definite enough to afford much enlightenment in the matter. As far as can be gleaned from his letter to Mr. Bruce, the reason assigned is that "in the Freshman Halls, where residence is compulsory, we have felt from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. To the other dormitories and dining rooms they are admitted freely, but in the Freshman Halls, I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together."

The vagueness and ambiguity of this evasive announcement of the policy of racial discrimination avowed by the head of Harvard failed to carry conviction to the person addressed, as it would to any unbiased individual. Mr. Bruce's rejoinder aptly characterized the policy of compulsory residence in the Freshman Halls as costly indeed if it constrained Harvard to enter upon a policy of racial discrimination. He pointedly said that "it ill becomes a great mother of culture avoidably to accentuate the consciousness of racial differences among Americans—that seedbed of so many strifes and griefs." After defining his personal indebtedness to Harvard as immeasurable, Mr. Bruce paid this tribute to the institution: "The university is neither a mere mechanism of instruction nor a social club, but a center of enlightenment and idealism and service rendered holy by aspiring centuries."

This is the ideal that Harvard should live up to and that a large number of its graduates, outside of Mr. Bruce, still cherish. But such an ideal is not compatible with the narrow and exclusive policy avowed by President Lowell. Such a policy is bound to react unfavorably upon the best interests of the university and to destroy its leadership and influence as a vital force in the upbuilding of true Americanism. The realization of the detrimental effect of this policy was appropriately voiced by the Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester, a Unitarian clergyman and author, who was a member of the class of 1860. Dr. Gannett said that this proposed exclusion policy would violate Harvard's best traditions and certainly her best ideals. He said it would also be a great racial insult, undeserved, and that "in less than a generation we should all be ashamed of it."

It was stated that the matter of exclusion has never been put before nor acted upon by the Board of Overseers of the university, one of the two governing boards of the institution. Some authorities hold that joint action of the two boards is necessary to decide all important matters. It would seem that the policy enunciated by President Lowell is important enough in its bearing on the future of the university to require the fullest consideration by all its governing bodies.

The wide discussion given this matter in the public press and the expressions made by other graduates of the university who think along the lines advocated by Dr. Gannett, should convince the responsible authorities of Harvard that the exclusion policy projected is unworthy of any institution of the standing and character enjoyed by Harvard.

Commenting on the growth of the Negro population in the North, as shown by the last census, the *Christian Recorder*, official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said that there are more colored people in the First Episcopal District than in the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida.

Time was when we looked to New Orleans and Washington, Charleston, Richmond and Atlanta as the great centers of Negro population, but the last census shows that the two largest centres of Negro population in the country are in the First Episcopal District. They are New York and Philadelphia. New York in 1920, had 153,088 Negroes, which is more than Charleston, Columbia, Sumter, Abbeville, Aiken and Orangeburg, S. C., all combined. Philadelphia had 134,229, or more than Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta combined. There are more Negroes in New York than there are white and colored people in any city in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina or West Virginia. There are more Negroes in Philadelphia and New York than there are both white and colored in the five largest cities in South Carolina combined, the six largest cities in Mississippi, the four largest cities in Alabama, North Carolina and Florida. Of the centers of Negro population, New York stands first, Philadelphia stands second. Within 150 miles of Philadelphia there are more Negroes than in a similar space anywhere in America. Philadelphia is rapidly becoming the center of the world's largest urban population.

The admonition that the migrants who have contributed to this increase of population, should be looked after by the church is well worth acting upon.

Some Undergraduates Condem, Others Commend, Ruling

Louisville News

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1.—(Crusader Service) Undergraduates of Harvard are on both sides of the fence in the controversy aroused over the attitude of President Lowell in barring Negroes from the freshman dormatories. 2-3-23

Students actively associated in the life of the college when interviewed spoke for and against the presidential ruling. For obvious reasons they would not allow the use of their names in connection with the controversy.

One athlete expressed his dissent from the President's view as follows:

"It seems to me that we will have to either fire the Negro from the college or else let him come into the dormatories. Taking him into the dormatories does not mean, as is sometimes said, taking him into one's family. The Negro problem is on our hands, and we have to face it. Either he must be educated up to our view or a caste system developed."

The head of the student publication said:

"I think that the ruling in regard to Negroes in the freshman dormatories is a wise one. It is keeping the spark away from the dynamite. As long as freshmen are required to fair to require them to live with live in the dormatories it seems unan unassimilable element. I think that most Nergoes are grateful to the college for making an exception for them to the rule of compulsory residence. The talk that President Lowell has acted without authority is absurd. The rule has been established ever since the building of the dormatories."

Another student editor said:

"I should not think that the Negor would want to live in the freshman dormatories himself, because it would put him in an uncomfortable position. But if any Negro, understanding the condition, insists on living there, he should not be discriminated against."

A club President said:

"Negroes should not be allowed in the freshman dormatories. I am absolutely against it. I can understand the feeling of the University of Virginia when it refused to compete with us because of the presence of a Negro on our team. Admission to the dormatories would cause a lot of hard feelings. I know that many other men feel the way that I do about this."

Another club President said:

"I think that if a man is to be admitted into the university he should stand on an equal basis with all other men. It seems to me that President Lowell is wrong in this matter."

THE JIM-CROW HARVARD.

President Lowell's efforts to justify his Jim Crow policy at Harvard have placed him in a pitiable position. In his correspondence with Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce he is wholly weak, illogical and arbitrary. Indeed, on certain points he is actually absurd.

New York Age New York N.Y. FEB 20 1923

President Lowell states that for the best interests of the University it was found necessary to compel freshmen to live in the dormitories. He should have gone a little further and stated that in his opinion he felt it necessary to compel the white freshmen to live in and colored freshmen to live out.

If the Jim Crow policy at Harvard instituted by President Lowell holds, it will have far-reaching effects. It will, without doubt, influence a great many other universities and colleges, and it will also influence racial conditions in the South. The greater part of the liberal spirit which is showing itself here and there in the South has been brought about in large measure through Southern students who have met in Northern universities an unflinching affirmation of the equality of all men in the realm of learning. One of the most liberalizing influences of the Southern racial situation has been that the traditional stand of Harvard has given to Southern white students the opportunity of coming to know their fellow colored students as human beings. If these Southern students are deprived of this last opportunity to learn the lessons of tolerance and understanding that come through mingling with colored men on a plane of intellectual equality, they will have lost the most important thing, almost, that Harvard is able to give them.

It is very encouraging to note the attitude which the New York papers have taken on this matter. We are quite sure that President Lowell had no idea he was coming in for so much unenviable publicity. We would not be at all surprised if he is not ultimately forced to the place of greatly modifying his exclusion order or even resigning his position.

The Negro at Harvard.

The remnants of the old "equalitarians" in New England are up in arms because President Lowell of Harvard has decreed that the son of a prominent negro lawyer, himself a Harvard graduate, may not have a room next year in the freshman dormitories. President Lowell's reply to criticism is that it would be an extreme dis-service to the whole freshman student body, negroes included, to force members of the two races to live together when the prevailing sentiment prefers racial segregation.

President Lowell's position is made a trifle awkward technically by the fact that Harvard regulations prescribe that all freshmen shall live in the dormitories when there is space to accommodate them. Nevertheless, in all common sense, there is no effective answer to his position of suspending the rule in the case of negro students.

EL PASO TEX TIMES
FEBRUARY 3, 1923

For, like many other violent regulations of a non-racial character which extremists of various brands itch to impose upon society, such a rule flies in the face of human nature. White men, whether they are freshmen at Harvard or superannuated ditch-diggers in an alms house, do not like living with negroes.

If they are decent white men, they will not stint a full measure of their respect or even personal liking for the negro who behaves himself and makes the best of his opportunities in the world. They will encourage him to take advantage of the best educational facilities, though they may entertain reservations as to whether the best educational facilities, all things considered, really are available to a negro at a white university. But when it comes to living next door to him in a dormitory hallway, sharing common social rooms with him, dining with him in a college refectory, white instincts, without the least ill will in the world, say, "No." Indeed, it is a negative which may be pronounced in sincere friendship, since no true white friend of the negro cares to see him made unnecessarily unpopular by being planted down in such an impossible social relationship.

This, undoubtedly, was what President Lowell had in mind when he insisted that excluding this particular young negro from the freshman dormitories was doing him a service. But he was doing a far more important service than appears in the single incident.

As the constant exodus of the negro from his southern homeland confronts the northern states more and more concretely with the unfamiliar perplexities of the race problem, it is a distinct augury of harmony and progress that a great university in the hotbed of racial equality "isms" should take its stand for sane and mutually respecting racial segregation.

HARVARD OPEN TO ALL.

New York Times
2-11-23

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University has revitalized the old Harvard tradition of liberalism by deciding that there shall be no racial or religious discrimination in the admission of students. Thus an end is put to the plan advocated by a few prominent Harvard men to limit the proportion of students of any given group or class. The misunderstandings created last year by the injudicious publication of letters from President LOWELL indicating his belief that the racial problem could not be ignored may now be dispelled. Harvard has shown that no single individual or small group may commit the college to a policy not in accord with its long-established tradition. Certainly an institution which by its charter was endowed with all the necessary powers "that may conduce to the educa-"tion of the English and Indian "youth of this country in knowledge "and godliness" should be the last to establish barriers on account of race or religion.

No one questions the right of a university to impose qualifications for admission. It must have the power to say whom it will accept or reject. But had Harvard embarked on a policy of deliberate discrimination against any race, or had it said, "We "will admit so many per cent. of this "stock and so many of that," it would rightly have incurred general censure. Even if done, as was suggested, with the purpose of allaying racial antagonisms, it would have emphasized rather than have diminished them, and would have tended toward the perpetuation of groups within the university.

The day is not far off when there will have to be limitation of numbers at Harvard, as at other universities. With this necessity in view, the college authorities will doubtless be considering the fairest methods of obtaining the desired results. One of the most obvious, of course, is to raise the standards of entrance. Already much has been done in this respect. There has been, however, too great a tendency to stress intellectual attainments, without regard to such essentials as character, owing in part to the greater ease of measuring scholarship than character by fixed standards. A precedent exists, nevertheless, in that paragraph of CECIL RHODES'S will which refers to the selection of candidates for the Rhodes scholarships. Recognizing that literary and scholastic attainments by themselves were not sufficient, he directed that attention should also be given to the candidate's "qualities of manhood, truth, "courage, devotion to duty, sympa-"thy for and protection of the weak, "kindliness, unselfishness and fellow-"ship"; and, finally, to "his exhi-"bition during school days of moral "force of character and of instincts "to lead and to take an interest in "his schoolmates."

If in the selection of candidates for Harvard greater stress should be laid on some of these qualifications, without discrimination as to race or creed, and with equality of treatment for all, none would object. Such a procedure, however, would be very different from the discriminatory methods which the Board of Overseers has wisely condemned to death.

Discrimination—1923

Correspondence

"Race, Creed, Color—or Sex?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the articles that you have published regarding Harvard's discrimination against Jewish students I have looked in vain for any word about the continued discrimination against women at Harvard. I pass over the Graduate School of Arts and the undergraduate colleges, since some provision has been made at Radcliffe, close to the sacred soil of Harvard and yet at a safe and discreet distance, for women in these departments. But the continued exclusion of women from Harvard's graduate professional schools is a matter against which protest is surely as greatly needed as is the matter of the exclusion of the Jews from the undergraduate college. After all there are in the State of Massachusetts and in New England other colleges with a standard as high as Harvard's, to which Jewish students may be admitted to undergraduate courses, but is there, for example, in Massachusetts another graduate law school to which women who wish the best legal training may go? And have the liberal Jewish leaders who are so shocked over Harvard's illiberality now that it is directed against their race ever protested during these years when women have been knocking in vain at the doors of Harvard's great professional schools?

In your issue of October 4 you protest that when a university "applies any other test [than scholarship] and discriminates against any group it ceases to be a public-service institution deserving of aid and support from the state"; and you add: "The duty of a university which receives special favors from the state is to open its academic doors to all applicants who are intellectually qualified, regardless of race, creed, or color." Is there any reason for not adding "or sex"? Is it so much worse to discriminate against Jews than against women? For while you imply that the policy of discrimination is new at Harvard, every woman knows that Harvard's policy has always been exclusionist; but in the past it has been only the women who have suffered, and few Harvard voices have been raised in their behalf. There is clearly a community need for scientifically trained women physicians and women lawyers, and it is equally clear that the opportunities to secure the best possible training in these fields are far too few. An educational institution is alike indifferent to public needs and recreant to its public trust when it denies to women as women the opportunity properly to prepare themselves for such important services. When Roscoe Pound was appointed dean of the Harvard Law School many of those who knew something of his experience in such coeducational universities as Nebraska, Northwestern, and Chicago, and who knew also the able and scholarly women in his own family felt that hope was dawning for women at least in the Harvard Law School. But apparently even Dean Pound's well-known liberalism and sturdy Middle-Western democracy have not been able to triumph over the ancient and rigid exclusionist traditions which mark the Harvard of today.

Women, who have suffered so sorely in the past from the discriminatory policy of Harvard and of other educational institutions, must of course be the last to withhold their sympathies when any other group is similarly discriminated against.

Massachusetts.

But a little reciprocity is desirable in sympathy as well as in other matters. Is it unreasonable in view of the vigorous protest you have made against the exclusion of a few Jewish men from the undergraduate colleges to remind you that the doors of the Harvard Medical School and the Harvard Law School are still closed to all properly qualified graduate women students?

Yours uncompromisingly and, obviously,

Chicago, December 9

DR. LOWELL DENIES ATTACK ON JEWS

Harvard's President Says That Forum Statement "Grossly Misrepresents His Views."

SPEAKER IS IDENTIFIED

Proves to Be Victor Kramer, Laundryman—Records Do Not Show That He Was Graduated.

1-16-23.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University denied yesterday the anti-Semitic statements attributed to him by an anonymous speaker at last Sunday evening's open forum of the Maccabeans, the men's club of Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street. The speaker was identified yesterday as Victor Kramer, proprietor of the National Laundry, 1,471 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, who says he is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1916. There was a Victor Albert Kramer who was at Harvard, but apparently he did not graduate. The Harvard 1914-1915 Year Book lists him in the freshman class of 1915-1916, and later year books list him in the sophomore class of 1916-1917, in the junior class of 1917-1918, but he is not afterward listed among the seniors.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the office of the Secretary of the Harvard Corporation at Cambridge, Mass.:

"President Lowell denied having said the things attributed to him by an anonymous speaker reporting a private conversation in a speech quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This grossly misrepresents his views, attributing to him unfriendly sentiments which he does not feel.

"His earnest desire is to see anti-Semitic prejudice and Semitic segregation abolished in this country, and he believes that Jews and Gentiles should work together to this end, not shutting their eyes to the fact of mutual prejudice where it exists, but seeking to eliminate it."

Stands by His Statement.

Kramer said last night at his home, 509 West 110th Street, that he would stand by the statements he had made concerning President Lowell's views. He said he had talked with President Lowell on Christmas night on a train coming from Boston to New York and that there were witnesses to the conversation, including a Brown University man and a naval officer, whose names he could not give.

A WOMAN

The sentiments attributed by Kramer to President Lowell included the belief that as long as the Jews desired to remain a separate entity socially and ethnically prejudice would continue to grow; that conditions in Central Europe might find a repitition in America; that the Jews had outworn their religion and must give it up; that a Jew could not be an American and a Jew, too, and that Dr. Lowell was glad to see the number of Jewish students at New York, Columbia and other universities decreasing, as they were at Harvard.

Kramer made these statements, without disclosing his identity to the audience at the open forum, some of whom knew him, after Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, also a graduate of Harvard, had made reference to the negro exclusion policy disclosed recently in the case of Roscoe Conkling Bruce Jr., and discussed alleged prejudices existing at his alma mater.

Rabbi's Joint Statement.

When an effort was made to learn from Rabbi L. L. Newman, who was in charge of the Sunday evening open forum, the circumstances under which the young laundry proprietor had been able to speak anonymously at the forum, he declined to make any statement, but later issued the following:

A joint statement by Rabbis Maurice H. Harris and L. L. Newman disclaiming any responsibility by the Maccabeans, the men's club of Temple Israel, for the remarks at its open forum concerning the President of Harvard made by one of the audience from the floor following an address by the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Grant, is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant was the invited speaker at the open forum of the Maccabeans Sunday evening. Dr. Grant's theme was "Freedom and Justice." In the discussion that followed several men of the audience asked questions and spoke briefly from the floor.

This was the first meeting of the Maccabeans' Forum and the discussion was so informal that the presiding officer, Belmont Corn, did not deem it necessary to ask the name of each person as he rose to speak.

We are informed that the gentleman who made reference to the President of Harvard was Victor Kramer, whose name the reporter omitted to mention and could have learned had he made proper inquiry.

Mr. Kramer made his remarks on his own initiative and responsibility.

When a copy of the denial by President Lowell was shown to Kramer last night he said he had been accurately quoted in the report in yesterday's TIMES. His remarks, he said, were made entirely on his own initiative. He wished it to be understood that those in charge of the Maccabeans' forum were in no sense responsible for his statements.

"I was not aware of the fact that a reporter was present," said Mr. Kramer, "and feeling that Harvard already had received much undesirable publicity concerning the question I refused to give my name to THE TIMES representative who spoke to me. Now that the story has appeared I am perfectly willing to assume the full responsibility. I do not feel that I am violating a confidence as President Lowell spoke his mind freely in the Pullman car and several gentlemen listened; a Brown graduate and a naval officer participated in the discussion to some extent."

N. Y. C. POST

JANUARY 22. 1923

Negroes at Harvard

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: Will you permit me to take exception to Mr. T. P. Ivy's remarks in your issue of this afternoon on the exclusion of negro students from the freshman dormitories at Harvard?

Mr. Ivy says that the negro has made commendable progress in taking over our civilization, but has not yet proved himself. May I ask how his capacity can be scientifically proved if he is denied equal educational opportunities and if he is constantly influenced by petty discriminations to regard himself as inferior? We shall never know what the negro can do until we give him a fairer trial.

What better place for such a trial can be found, so far as educational opportunities are concerned, than a great Northern university where racial prejudices have not hitherto been so strong? Some institutions exusively devoted to negroes may be superior in their lucational methods, but there is still much in the way of educational opportunities that can be found only in our great national universities. It would hardly be fair to ask that the trial be made first in the South, where the race problem is so much more acute and there are so many more natural difficulties to be overcome. There are examinations to eliminate those intellectually unfit and certain simple rules of conduct which would eventually exclude those who prove morally objectionable. Let us not interfere with the process of trial under these relatively favorable conditions by prejudging the few qualified negro candidates who present themselves.

He is a bold man who speaks of any race as if it were a standard product, like a typewriter or a motor car. The negro race, as we all know, includes an enormous variety of intellect and capacity, and it seems a fundamental error to base a policy on the theory that the race as a whole and all its members are at any one particular stage of development.

I am one of the Harvard graduates who feel ashamed of the stand that the present administration of the college has taken.

ROGER SHERMAN GREENE.

New York, January 18.

SAYS HARVARD ASKS JEWS TO DROP FAITH

Man Who Says He Is a Graduate Tells Farum of Conversation With President Lowell.

LINKS FATE WITH NEGROES

Dr. Percy S. Grant Also Scored Uni-

versity as Ruled by "Men of Wealth."

New York Times

The attitude of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University in the question of anti-Semitism and the limitation of Jewish students into the university, was brought to the Maccabeans, the newly formed men's club of Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, last night, by a Harvard graduate, who said he had a three hours' conversation with Dr. Lowell two weeks ago.

New York

The speaker, who reported on his interview at the open forum following a talk by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension, refused to divulge his identity, stating that being a Harvard man, he did not feel he was doing right by creating further controversy.

1-19-23.

His conversation with President Lowell, whom he said he know well, took place in a New Haven railway train, which was delayed for six hours on its trip to New York. So interested were the pair in the discussion that neither thought of either luncheon or dinner.

"President Lowell," said the speaker, "takes full credit for the plan to limit the number of Jews who are secking admission into Harvard. It was his view that so long as the Jewish people decde to remain apart, as a distict entity in American life and not merging in a social way by intermarriage with the Gentiles, just so long will prejudice continue and grow even worse.

"President Lowell predicted that within twenty years we will see in the United States the same conditions that now exist in Central Europe, where blood is spilled as a result of anti-Semitism.

Will Be Treated Like Negro.

"The time will come, Dr. Lowell said—and he believed it would not take longer than a generation—when the Jew must be treated in the same way as the negro in th South and in many of the universities, and his advice was that the Jews drop their faith.

"The fact that the Jews no longer try to proselytize the Christians indicates, Dr. Lowell said, that they have outworn their religion and that it is no longer necessary religion. We Jews give up our peculiar practices, which has kept us alive these many centuries and must leave aside our individuality if we want to be treated with equality in this country in the future, Dr. Lowell said.

"He also asserted that a Jew cannot be an American, for to be an American, in Dr. Lowell's opinion, one must be that and nothing else. He said that Harvard is not the only university that is barring men of the Jewish faith, but that right here in New York, Columbia and New York University are gradually reducing their Jewish enrolment. He seemed to be delighted that, as he said, the Jewish enrolment at New York University has been reduced from 60 to 30 per cent. His entire discussion was a fair, or I suppose it is best to say an atrocious, example of justice at the hands of the leader of the great university in this country."

Grant Takes Up Bruce Case.

Dr. Grant, whose topic was "Freedom and Justice," explained that he, too, was a son of Harvard, and he stated that the entire prejudice situation now existing in his Alma Mater is "most interesting and most peculiar."

Recalling the letter, written several days ago by Roscoe Conkling Bruce in reference to Harvard's refusal to permit his son to live in o dormitory, because of his color, Dr. Grant said that as he read the letter he couldn't tell whether it was written by Mr. Bruce, a negro, or by the President of Harvard himself.

The trouble with Harvard, said Dr. Grant, is that it has always been ruled by "State Street," the financial district of the city. He said that prior to the appointment of Supreme Court Jusice rBandeis, a Harvard graduate, some of the influential Bostonians went to Washington to fight the nomination. He was one of the brightest graduates of the university and was made a lecturer in equity, said the preacher.

"Harvard is an old-fashioned university," said Dr. Grant, and he asserted that too much time is devoted by the Gentile students in athletics. They go in for football, baseball, hockey and other sports, while the Jewish students are more interested in the development of their minds. The Christians realize, said Dr. Grant, that the students of the Jewish faith are excelling in scholarship.

Dr Grant predicted that Harvard will either have to change its methods and become more democratic, "or it will be taken over by the State and become a State university, or the State will start another university in opposition to it which will be most detrimental to Harvard."

There is nothing to fear for the future, however, said Dr. Grant. Many liberal graduates of the university, he said, regard "this whole thing as sheer nonsense andm adness."

Refers to Mrs. Lydig.

He said he saw "Loyalties" recently with Mrs. Lydig, to whom he said he was engaged and of whom he said, "she is the most intelligent lady I know." She criticized the play severely, said Dr. Grant, because it tends to create race prejudice in the minds of the audience.

"We needn't fuss about the whole thing. It will come out all right. You must remember that Harvard now has its first corporation President, a man who is very wealthy and whose name immediately calls to our minds the industrial centres of Lawrence and Lowell."

Deplores Hanging of Women.

In his speech, Dr. Grant denounced the hanging last week of Mrs. Thompson in London and, in reply to a question later, advocated two kinds of justice—one for men and one for women.

"I am sure it will not be long before the people of England will look with horror at hanging a woman on a scaffold, as we regard England's earyl practice of putting to deatn the person who stole four shillings."

If the people of England "can soil their hands that way," Dr. Grant said he was inclined to place credence in the reports of Great Britain's treatment of the people in India and Egypt.

Justice and freedom must go hand in hand, he said. The relationships between man and wife and the children in a family must change. Greater freedom must be given to every member of the family. Children, he said, must not be treated as possessions but as persons.

He also asserted that justice cannot be expected in the courts. "How can you expect justice," he asked, "when the judge is pledged to a political party or a capitalistic group. The judge has got to be a free man o rthe people are not going to get justice."

One man, who disagreed with Dr. Grant after his address, was characterized by the minister as "the pet of the old Ascension Forum, with the loud voice." It was through thi sman's discussions, said Dr. Grant, that the Bish ruled against holding the forum. Dr. Grant said the man was a member of the National Security League. When he attempted to reply the speaker asked him to "give some one else a chance." Later in the evening, Dr. Grant apologized for "becoming personal."

HARVARD'S NEGRO RULING STIRS ELIOT

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 14, 1923

President Emeritus Contradicts Lowell—Institution's Traditions Violated, He Says.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, during whose forty years as President of Harvard University the institution became recognized as standing pre-eminently for democratic ideals in education and who was himself one of the great influences in American civic life, yesterday, from his retirement at Cambridge, spoke out in opposition to the action recently taken by his successor, President A. Lawrence Lowell, in barring Negroes from the freshman dormitories.

"I am opposed," President Emeritus Eliot wired The World, "to every form of racial discrimination in the universities of our heterogeneous democracy. Any such discrimination would violate very precious Harvard traditions."

Dr. Eliot's message contradicts the statement of Dr. Lowell, who, in a letter to Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Kendall, W. Va., explaining his position, declared the action was not a departure from the traditions of the university.

President Lowell's decision followed the application of Bruce for a reservation in the freshman dormitory for his son, Roscoe Conkling Bruce jr. The elder Bruce is the son of Blanch Kelso Bruce, former Register of the United States Treasury and United States Senator from Mississippi from 1875 to 1881. Bruce made a fine record in the university, was orator of his class and has distinguished himself as an educator.

Negro graduates of Harvard are stirred by the university's change of policy. Those living in Washington met yesterday to draft a protest to President Lowell, it was said. Many protests came to The World.

William H. Lewis, Boston attorney, formerly Assistant United States Attorney General, football star, at one time Acting Captain of the Harvard football team, wired: "It is to me a genuine sorrow and deep humiliation that Harvard's great President, whose attitude is generally so kindly sympathetic, friendly and helpful toward colored students, should deem it necessary to exclude the two or three first-year men from the freshman dormitories in recognition of a race prejudice more feigned than real, and which he must know is as unreasonable as it is unjust.

"Men of different races undoubtedly live together in the freshman dormitories, Italians, Jews, Irishmen and Anglo-Saxons. The only student excluded is the Negro who can be recognized as such. 'The little foxes spoil the vines,' and this one exception will, I fear, revolutionize the Harvard spirit of fair play toward its colored students."

Another who protested was A. L. Jackson of the Chicago Defender, formerly a member of the Harvard track team. "Compulsory residence in freshman dormitories applies to all students," declared Mr. Jackson. "President Lowell violates the Harvard tradition and ideals in seeking to exclude colored students ready to obey his compulsory rule in favor of Southerners who refuse to obey it. I feel sure Harvard men everywhere will deery this blot on the escutcheon of their Alma Mater, whose motto is 'Veritas.' Lowell betrays the best Harvard tradition, which gives to men what their character and ability earn, the respect and confidence of their fellows."

Cites Crispus Attucks.

Robert H. Terrell, class of 1884, Judge of the Municipal Court, Washington, said: "It is hard to believe the question of race or color could ever be raised in a college situated in the State of Massachusetts, a State that has erected on the Boston Commons in honor of Crispus Attucks, a Negro, who was the first man to fall in the Boston massacre of March, 1770, and thereby kindled the flames of the American Revolution."

Others who expressed regret at the university's stand were W. E. B. Du Bois, author and editor of the Crisis, a graduate of the University of Berlin, who held a fellowship at Harvard for two years; Archibald H. Grimke, class of 1874, formerly Minister to Santo Domingo; George W. Harris Alderman from the 21st District, New York, a former pupil of President Lowell in the university, in American Government, and Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York.

"No measure of social separation between the two races in America is needed, except such as is reasonably necessary to preserve the ethnic integrity of the races," declared Mr. Morton. "It is obvious that the casual association resulting from the fact of residence in the same college dormitory by colored boys and white boys cannot even in the most remote degree tend to threaten the principle of the preservation of ethnic integrity.

"President Lowell's assertion that racial prejudice in this country is increasing is false. Men of his type and men of the type of Cole Blease, Mr. Vardaman and the late Tom Watson, together with the Ku Klux Klan, are striving to combat the disappearance of race prejudice—a result which our democratic institutions will accomplish despite the efforts of such men.

"It is not important that colored youth should be allowed to attend Harvard University; indeed the country would be no worse off if universities of the Harvard type did not exist at all."

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JANUARY 13, 1923

JIM CROW AT HARVARD.

President Lowell, in declining to reserve living rooms in a residential hall at Harvard for a Negro student, son of a distinguished Harvard alumnus, does not evade the issue he raises. He declares that he does not propose to have Negro students in dormitories with white students because race feeling would be increased by the contact. While Harvard owes to the Negro the same opportunities that it owes to whites for education, it does not owe it to him "to force him and the white into social relations that may not be mutually congenial." The Negro may live wherever he can get rooms, but he cannot get into a dormitory because there Negro and white would be forced into social relations.

Dr. Lowell makes a plausible argument for right, and a convincing one for congenial social relations. But how jauntily he dismisses the past, which it seems is not at all secure. For Boston and Harvard were leaders in that movement which culminated in grants of industrial and political equality for the Negro. They were leaders in getting into the constitution the inhibition against discrimination because of color. They surely in their enthusiasm for freedom and equality never anticipated a Jim Crow rule at Harvard.

Discrimination — 1923

Massachusetts.

THE HARVARD SITUATION.

1/27/23.

Kansas City Star.

By Kelly Miller.

Harvard University has declared her colors. The white flag of race surrender has been hoisted over America's most ancient institution of learning. Founded in the name of Christ and the church, she has become the advocate of caste and color. After an existence of nearly three hundred years, on the basis of democracy and Christianity, she has finally taken a decided stand of reaction and recreancy. The implacable enemy of democratic equality has invaded the sacred precincts of fair Harvard. Education has capitulated to color. Politics, economics, religion have long since made their peace with the God of race prejudice. Education was the longest to hold out.

The Negro can only denounce and condemn. He has little or no power to overcome. The decision is clear, clean cut and climacteric. Roscoe Bruce represents the highest type of Negro opportunity and culture. The son of a senator, thoroughly educated from the ground up, every inch of him a gentleman polished to the nail. A son of Harvard, he desires generation continuance through his equally promising son. His Alma Mater shuts the door of hope in his face. The more money an institution secures the less democratic is it prone to become. Harvard has spent millions of dollars on her new Freshman dormitories, in which all Freshmen are compelled to room. But the Negro can not room there on account of his race, therefore a Negro cannot be a Freshman at Harvard. Prejudice, however is never rigidly logical. Special dispensation to room elsewhere would doubtless be granted the Negro applicant. The reason alleged is indeed flimsy. The University claims that it cannot force its students to room in a dormitory with a member of the Negro race. An institution that cannot enforce its own regulations thereby confesses its inherent fatal weakness. How will Harvard compel the races to sit in class together if the whites object How can she enforce the co-education of the Jew and Gentile if the more numerous race protests? If carried to its ultimate conclusion the University would be wholly without power to enforce its own regulations and must needs deteriorate in authority and prestige. It is perfectly obvious that the department of logic at Harvard stands greatly in need of strengthening conditions. To deny or withhold one one-hundredth of one's rights or privileges vitiates the enjoyment of the remaining ninety-nine "Fair Harvard" is no longer fair to the Negro. We may indeed be thankful that a few consistent friends remain. We are told that a graduate of the class of eighteen-sixty made the most emphatic protest. He embodied the spirit of his day and generation which differs so radically from our own. All have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. The idolatry of race has not yet completely supplanted the true religion of humanity.

The announcement is deeply significant to the Negro . It completes the circle of segregation. It vindicates and justifies the South. It all but unifies the white race in the bond of iniquity. Every institution will quote the example of Harvard when the Negro student becomes claimant for equal treatment. But let us not only denounce and condemn but let us also study and understand. The Negro is being penned up in residential areas in all of our large cities with as much ease as a herdsman herds his sheep. Go to, says a little group of real estate manipulators in Washington, the capital of the nation, let us confine the Negro to certain restricted areas. They take down the real estate map and mark out mete bounds setting the limits of our habitation. We walk in as unconsciously and as unconcernedly as dumb driven cattle. A hundred thousand educated Negroes show little or no power of resistance to the compelling force of race proscription. We read in the Scripture: "In vain does the fowler spread his net in the presence of any bird." And yet the black bird is caught in the snares of the net spread under his very eyes. What is true of Washington is equally true of every city in the land. We went to the Supreme Court and had it declare void certain ordinances of segregation. We justly rejoiced at the victory. And yet segregation has abated no whit as result of that decision. It goes on just as effectively without as with it.

The race is being shut off and shunted in all relations of life. The Harvard incidence but sets us to thinking more keenly. We must gain self knowledge. There must emerge a race consciousness. We must understand our own strength and weakness, so that we may endure with fortitude that which we cannot resist.

The demand for an all race conference becomes more imperative as the days come and go.

HARVARD PRESIDENT'S DECISION REGARDING COLORED STUDENTS ASSAILED FROM ALL QUARTERS

Prominent Men and Women and Graduates of Harvard Raise Sweeping Protest Against Proposed Discrimination—Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus, Contradicts President Lowell—Declares Traditions of Institution Are Violated

New York

New York News

By OSCAR BENSON

1-20-23

Again Harvard has a race issue. The present issue was exposed last week when Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Kendall, W. Va., a distinguished graduate of Harvard, applied to President Lowell for reservation for his son, Roscoe Conkling, Jr., who is now preparing at Phillips Exeter Academy, for entrance at Harvard.

The elder Bruce is the son of Blanch Kelso Bruce, former Register of the United States Treasury and United States Senator from Mississippi from 1875 to 1881. Bruce made a fine record in the university, was orator of his class and has distinguished himself as an educator.

It is necessary to reserve rooms in advance in the freshman dormitories, so the elder Bruce wrote to the registrar for a reservation. President Lowell, in his reply to Mr. Bruce, said:

"I am sorry that you do not feel the reasonableness of our position about the freshman dormitories. It is not a departure from the past to refuse to compel white and colored men to room in the same building. We owe to the colored man the same opportunities for education that we do to the white man; but we do not owe to him to force him and the white into social relations that are not, or may not be, mutually congenial.

Would Increase Prejudice

"We give him freely opportunities for room and board wherever it is voluntary, but it seems to me that for the colored man to claim that he is entitled to have the white man compelled to live with him is a very unfortunate innovation which, far from doing him good, would increase a prejudice that, as you and I will thoroughly agree, is most unfortunate and probably growing.

"On the other hand, to maintain that compulsory residence in the freshman dormitories — which has proved a great benefit in breaking up the social cliques that did much injury to the college—should not be established for 99½ per cent. of the students because the remaining one-half of 1 per cent. could not properly be included, seems to me an untenable position.

"Regretting very much that we should not agree upon the wisdom of the policy adopted for the freshman dormitories, I am,

"Very truly yours,"

This was the spark that set intellectual debate on fire.

Mr. Bruce Replies

Mr. Bruce, in a reply dated January 9, made an earnest plea that Harvard should not join in the growing prejudice which Dr. Lowell mentioned. The reply in part follows:

Social Intimacy Voluntary

"When I go to New York City I stop at the Astor.' Should I reach Boston tomorrow I should stop at the Parker House. In either of these buildings there may be at the same time men and women of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and tradition from the Southern States. We live for the time being under the same roof. We walk the same halls and floors. We sit in the same lobby. A social relation is constituted thereby in the same sense that residence in the same block or city or State or nation or riding in the same street car constiutes a social relation of a certain order. But social intimacy there is none—unless it be entirely voluntary on both sides.

"Social intimacy is no more compellable in the case of the Freshman Hall at Harvard than in the case of the hotel. Here are Smiths from Texas and Joneses from Mississippi, lily-white freshmen, living in the same hall. Does the university undertake to force Smith and Jones into social intimacy? Certainly not! A college dormitory, I know, is not a hotel, but in essential the analogy holds. Scullions and thieves may sleep under the same roof with aristocrats and saints, but social intimacy does not result necessarily nor does the question of the congeniality of the mechanical relation of abode even rise.

Of Course I Protest

"I suppose that none may deny that being members of the same college class is a social relationship. Being members of the same university s certainly one. If the principle which you are applying to the present case of rooming in the same building is conceded, the day may come when it will be applied to the class, the classroom, the campus, the university itself. Of course, I protest.

"Is it fair to say that this is not a departure from the past? Hitherto Harvard—and it is not the attitude of a group of private persons but that of a renowned university affected by a public interest that is at issue—has looked upon the individual student as

an individual and not as a symbol. It has extended to him facilities with exclusive regard not to his ancestry but to himself. And one does not, I submit, determine questions of principle by percentages.

"Granted that the wind just now is blowing in the direction of reaction, does it behoove a great and responsible center of enlightenment to be caught, like some paltry straw, in the gust? If the way to resume specie payments is to resume (as Grover Cleveland pointed out with clarity), the way to lead is not to follow."

The Nashville Banner, speaking for the solid South, in part says:

"In the very home and bailiwick of Senator Lodge and Representative Tinkham, when the test comes, a Negro, however worthy his antecedents and mental and character equipments, is not so highly esteemed as to entitle him to the privilege accorded white youth."

It is a sad story, mates!

The second race issue in one year, said the New York World editorially, who asserts farther on the same comment on the Harvard decision:

"What there has been at Harvard is a change of soul at the top. That change of soul has communicated itself to the university. In the place of Eliot, who embodied the stern but liberal virtue of New England, there sits a man who has lost his grip on the great tradition which made Harvard one of the true spiritual centers of American life.

Harvard, with the prejudice of a summer hotel; Harvard, with the standards of a country club, is not the Harvard of her greatest sons. It is not the Harvard of Eliot or Emerson or William James, a training-ground of free men in a Republic. It is not the Harvard of its most loyal graduates but a Harvard temporarily at sea in a disordered world."

Turning to Dr. Charles Eliot, who was a leader of Harvard for forty years, we have a vigorous protest to the action of President Lowell in barring colored students from the dormitories. "I am opposed," wired the president emeritus, "to every form of racial discrimination in the universities of our heterogeneous democracy. Any such discrimination would violate very precious Harvard traditions."

In another column is a vigorous protest from Hamilton Fish, an officer of the old 15th Regiment.

In a statement to a News reporter Chandler Owen, one of the editors of the Messenger, gave out the following statement:

"President Lowell, of Harvard, says that the school does not intend to prohibit Negroes studying at the university, but only to disallow their residence in the freshmen dormitories. I think this position is as bad for what it portends as for what it immediately inaugurates. For instance, a colored man in a dormitory may not come in contact with other students there except when passing in halls or meeting in a lavatories and bathrooms. In the dining room a colored student would come in contact with fellow-white students at best (or worst) only three times a day---normally about fifteen or twenty minutes at each meal, and seldom more than a half hour. This would be but one and a half hour per day. In the classroom, however, the student will be touching elbows from three to five hours per day. It is obvious then that if President Lowell's contention were sound with respect to the dormitory residence, it would supply with greater force to the classrooms. It is an evil and diabolical position which, like a snake, must be scotched at once and then killed or else it will, with its venomous bite, poison our entire educational system."

Assemblyman Shields before leaving for Albany said in part: "That Dr. Eliot lost no time in informing the public that Harvard does not tolerate the sentiment expressed by President Lowell. This being true, and there can be no better authority than Dr. Eliot, the officials of Harvard should lose no time in removing from office all officials holding or maintaining such an attitude, and particularly President Lowell. His removal would mean a complete refutation and a complete vindication of Harvard's traditions and policies."

Old Fire Will Kindle

Turning to the infancy of the trouble at Harvard, it will be recalled that at the time when the Jew was an issue at Harvard, allege discrimination against colored attendants was hinted at, but when several prominent colored men, including Capt. Bonaparte Marshall, investigated, there was found to be smoke to the report, but not enough fire to take the matter serious.

Views of Prominent Men

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, asks if the stock of the Puritans is indeed dead, and says the "president's shilly-shalling without logic or principal stands in pitiful contrast to the fine restraint and masterful logic of a gentleman and a worthy son whom Harvard seeks to dishonor."

Archibald H. Grimke, a Harvard graduate, and former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, says the president of Harvard has introduced the "Jim Crow" principle in the University.

But now Harvard's president has put the cards down on the table and flatly admitted his prejudice attitude as described by many Harvard graduates, including Attorney William H. Tewes, of Boston, formerly Assistant United States Attorney-General, an ex-Harvard football star, who said in part:

"It is to me a genuine sorrow and deep humiliation that Harvard's great president, whose attitude is generally so kindly sympathetic, friendly and helpful toward colored students, should deem it necessary to exclude the two or three first-year men from the freshman dormitories in recognition of a race prejudice more feigned than real, and which he must know is as unreasonable as it is unjust."

Commenting on the Harvard situation, F. Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and former Assistant District Attorney, said: "Such universities," under the guidance of big, broad-visioned men, are perhaps serviceable in a democracy, but under the guidance of snobs, bigots and so-called aristocrats the influence of these universities is a pernicious one.

"Instead of helping young men's ideals of unselfish service and sound health, principles of democracy, these universities, under such guidance, teach boys selfishness and snobbery," he added. "Under the present administration of Harvard University the color of blood and not the color of the skin should be the only test for fitness for entrance. Every boy with red blood in his veins for his own good ought to be excluded."

The New York World which is largely responsible for exposure of the melancholy details quotes another protest from A. T. Jackson, a newspaper man and formerly a member of the Harvard track team. "Compulsory residence in freshman dormitories applies to all students," declared Mr. Jackson. "President Lowell violates the Harvard tradition and ideals in seeking to exclude colored students ready to obey his compulsory rule in favor of Southerners who refuse to obey it. I feel sure Harvard men everywhere will decry this blot on the escutcheon of their Alma Mater, whose motto is 'Veritas.' Lowell betrays the best Harvard tradition, which gives to men what their character and ability earn, the respect and confidence of their fellows."

Many other protests came from far and near. Naturally leaders of the race throughout the country denounced the Harvard decision as a "Jim Crow decision."

Many of our distinguished men could not be reached, but it can be concluded that the consensus of opinion is in accord with what is here printed as a death blow to the Lowell decision.

OPPOSES EXCLUDING NEGROES AT HARVARD

Alumni Bulletin in Editorial Declares It Would Volate University's Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Harvard Alumni Bulletin expresses itself editorially today against any ruling which would bar negroes from Harvard freshman dormitories, declaring such discrimination "a reversal of policy, if not as positive disloyalty to a principle for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand."

The editorial carries no criticism of the university authorities but assumes that the question is not closed and that President Lowell, in his letter to Roscoe Conklin Bruce, set forth the existing practice with the reasons for its adoption rather than the basis for any permanent policy. The editorial follows:

"Quite apart from the merits of the question, it is clear that the policy of the university on the admission of colored students to the freshman dormitories is of genuine and immediate interest to the public. The personal form in which the question now arises and the correspondence between President Lowell and Roscoe Conklin Bruce, '02, have given a dramatic turn to the issues.

Undoubetedly also the recent discussions of racial discrimination have sharpened public interest in the Harvard attitude on any racial problem. Yet it is rather, we suspect, the tradition of the university on this particular question which gives to public comment its serious tone and makes it widespread.

"For Harvard today to deny to colored men a privilege it accords to whites appears inevitably as a reversal of policy if not as positive disloyalty to a principle for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand.

many, "This question, we assume, is not closed, for President Lowell has stated the existing practice, with the reasons which led to its adoption, rather than the basis for a permanent policy. Before that ultimate settlement by the Faculty and the governing boards which is to be anticipated in the ordinary course of university procedure we expect further expressions of alumni opinion on this matter.

"It is to be noted in this connection that Harvard graduates express their opinions with no less freedom and acrimony than the general public. This is the price which Harvard must expect to pay for the individualistic spirit which she has bred in her sons. It is unpleasant to be called hard names; but it would be worse to be ignored, or to lack courage and the candor of self-criticism. Something very essential to the spirit of Harvard, something that none of her friends would wish her to lose, is manifested both in the open disagreement among Harvard Alumni and in the open avowal of opinion and policy which have invited this disagreement.

"Harvard played a conspicuous part in the Civil War, as she did in the World War. In the one case as well as in the other she identified herself with a cause and sealed her devotion with the blood of her sons. The humane principles on which these wars were fought and won have been embodied in the Harvard traditions: they have become a part of that ideal Harvard which is the object of Harvard loyalty.

"The name of Robert Gould Shaw, who died at the head of his colored troops before Fort Wagner and was buried there with them, has become a symbol which cannot be disowned without the loss of something very substantial from the life of the larger Harvard community. We do not believe that any Harvard man, be he Northerner or Southerner, would for a moment wish to disown it. For it is not a symbol of sectional conflict, but of a liberality and hope that are now an inseparable part of the Democratic profession of faith.

"The American public has taken Harvard at her word and expects Harvard to be true both to her own heroic past and to her reputation for moral leadership. We do not see how any Harvard man can expect less."

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 14, 1923

NEGRO GRADUATES BITTER AT HARVARD

Telegrams Score Exclusion of Colored Students From Freshmen Rooms.

The exclusion of negro students from the freshman dormitories of Harvard University has brought protests from various parts of the county to the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue. Telegrams were received from several prominent negroes who are graduates of the institution.

William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and once acting captain of the Harvard football team, says it is lamentable that Harvard's president should exclude two or three first year men from the freshman dormitories in recognition of a race prejudice more feigned than real.

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, asks if the stock of the Puritans is indeed dead, and says the "president's shilly-shallying without logic or principal stands in pitiful contrast to the fine restraint and masterful logic of a gentleman and a worthy son whom Harvard seeks to dishonor."

Archibald H. Grimke, a Harvard graduate, and former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, says the president of Harvard has introduced the "Jim Crow" principle in the University.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York city, who studied at Harvard for three years, compares its president with men of the type of "Cole" Blease, James K. Vardaman and the late Senator Tom Watson, who, he said, "together with the Ku Klux Klan, are endeavoring to prevent the disappearance of race prejudice in America."

The protests were inspired by the recent action of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, who wrote a letter to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a negro graduate of the University, in which he informed Bruce that his son could not be admitted to the freshman dormitories. Bruce had requested that reservations be made for his son.

Discrimination — 1923

Jim Crowing Harvard University

CALL
JANUARY 14, 1923

HITHERTO it has not been the policy of Harvard University to recognize race or color lines, although President Lowell's letter to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a distinguished Negro graduate of Harvard, shows that there is a decided change in policy so far as Negroes are concerned. This change involves the barring of Negro students from the freshman dormitories.

In his letter to Mr. Bruce, President Lowell defends the exclusion of Negro students from the dormitories with reasons that would apply to their exclusion from hotels, street cars, theatres or other public places. He has Jim Crowed Harvard by contending that admission of Negroes to the dormitories would be to "compel" white men to live with them. Extending this argument to its logical conclusion it would justify excluding the Negro from cities and towns, from any state, and even from the nation. Why limit it to a students' dormitory?

Furthermore, the argument is drivel. Among the mass of white students may be found many who cannot associate with others in any intimacy because of temperamental reasons. This fact does not make it impossible for all students to reside under the same roof. As Mr. Bruce puts it in his letter to President Lowell: "Social intimacy is no more compellable in the case of the Freshman Hall at Harvard than in the case of the hotel. . . . Scullions and thieves may sleep under the same roof with aristocrats and saints, but social intimacy does not result necessarily nor does the question of the congeniality of the mechanical relation of abode even arise."

Social intimacy is a matter of personal choice for each student in the dormitory as it is for each man in a public building. President Lowell certainly knows this. His attempt to defend the new ruling makes him a sorry figure, an apologist of racial discrimination and upstart aristocracy. Harvard University has been Jim Crowed and no amount of evasion can obscure this fact.

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 12, 1923

Negroes at Harvard

Harvard's amazing refusal to admit a negro to the freshman dormitories is appropriately supported by an astonishing piece of reasoning. Residence in the freshman dormitories is compulsory, President Lowell argues, and the Harvard authorities "have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together." Then how did the freshman dormitories come to be built? If the policy of compulsory residence in the freshman halls is to be justified at all, it is precisely because it applies to all freshmen. To say that all white freshmen or all Protestant freshmen or all native American freshmen shall live together, but that all other freshmen shall be barred from the freshman dormitories, is to make the policy of compulsory residence ludicrous.

Nor is President Lowell consistent in his interpretation of the policy he lays down. If it is "not thought possible to compel men of different races to reside together," what about other races than the negro? Is it thought possible to compel Jews and Gentiles—or even all Gentiles—to live together? The actual outcome of a literal application of his words would be to limit the freshman dormitories to members of a single race. In that event they should not be called freshman dormitories but Anglo-Saxon freshman dormitories—if that name itself be not too inclusive.

A significant fact in this policy of exclusion is that the objection to the negro does not come particularly from Southern students. Only eighteen of the 883 freshmen of last year were from the South. Southern students go to Harvard knowing the traditional New England feeling towards the negro. If they continue to go, it is because, temporarily at least, they are willing to accept the principle of toleration. The objection that weighs with the Harvard authorities is the objection that comes from narrow-minded Northerners. The spirit that is shown at its extreme in the anti-negro riots which in recent years have disgraced some Northern cities is shown in a milder form by persons who are eager to claim the advantages of Harvard while striking down one of Harvard's historic distinctions. And the Harvard authorities aid them!

One point may be made in favor of President Lowell's declaration—it is frank. Harvard has at least not descended to the level of professing to treat all its students alike while actually discriminating among them. But this defence is itself a confession that Harvard has abandoned one of its proudest ideals at the very moment when that ideal is in special need of being upheld.

HARVARD NEGRO BAN DECLARED FINAL

Associates of President Lowell Say There Is No Reason for Reopening Subject.

GRADUATES HERE PROTEST

Barring of Young Bruce Called Unwise—Letters Between Lowell and Father.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11. — It is generally agreed in Harvard official circles today that the letter sent by President A. Lawrence Lowell to Roscoe Conkling Bruce in regard to the admission of his son to a Harvard freshman dormitory hit the nail on the head. Harvard does not wish negroes in those dormitories, as two or three negroes can attest, for they were told, after receiving certificates o fadmission, that a mistake had been made and that they would have to seek quarters elsewhere. Associates here today said Dr. Lowell had made the matter very clear and no other statement was necessary.

The Freshman dormitories, long a dream of President Lowells, were founded in the interest of democracy. He desired that rich and poor should meet on a common plane and should learn something from one another. Rooms as cheap as $50 a year are available. That n egroes were barred from these advantages became known only within a year.

Organizations of negroes protested against this alleged discrimination. Instances were m entioned where members of their race were admitted to the dormitories but later forced to withdraw and seek quarters elsewhere.

Young Bruce, who is at Exeter Academy, should have no trouble in entering college in September if he passes the requirements. He must find his own quarters, however, and as the dormitories here usually are over-applied for, he probably will hae to live with some family of his own race.

Weld Hall, one of the yard dormitories, is open to negroes, but as a rule only members of the senior class are quartered there.

The action of Harvard University in excluding negroes from the freshman dormitory, which was discussed at a meeting at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, Wednesday afternoon, between President Lowell and several prominent Harvard graduates who had protested last June against the new policy of the university, is understood to have been considered again yesterday at a meeting at the Harvard Club by the members of the committee. President Lowell did not attend. A member of the committee who was questioned, declined to comment on the matter.

The policy of the university was stated by President Lowell in a letter to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a negro graduate, who attempted to reserve a room in the freshman dormitory for his son, Roscoe Conkling Bruce Jr.

President Lowell's Letter.

In his letter to the elder Bruce, President Lowell said:

"Dear Mr. Bruce: Your letter to the Registrar about your son has been given to me. I am sorry to have to tell you that in the Freshman Halls, where residence is compulsory, we have felt from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. To the other dormitories and dining rooms they are admitted freely, but in the Freshman Halls I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together."

Reply by Elder Bruce.

To President Lowell's letter the elder Bruce replied:

"Your letter of Dec. 14 reached me duly. I wrote to the registrar in good faith and not for controversial purposes.

"My delay in responding to your letter is occasioned by my endeavor to recover beforehand from the shock of your decision to refuse my son placement in the Freshman Halls specifically because he is an American of African descent, a decision applying a general policy upon which your Administration has entered deliberately.

"I have lived and labored in the South so long since my graduation from Harvard College, over twenty years ago, that, despite the newspapers, I had fondly cherished the illusion that, step by step with the unquestionable growth of liberal sentiment in the Southern States as a whole, New England was enriching rather than impoverishing her heritage.

Calls Policy Costly.

"The policy of compulsory residence in the freshman halls is costly indeed if it is the thing that constrains Harvard to enter open-eyed and brusque upon a policy of racial discrimination. It ill becomes a great mother of culture avoidably to accentuate the consciousness of racial differences among Americans—that seedbed of so many strifes and griefs. Not race, but culture, I had supposed, is the basis of sound nationality. Have the Germans taught us nothing? If America is the melting pot, education is the sacred fire. And Harvard has rendered herself through centuries of high endeavor the nation's university.

"It is my deliberate opinion that some of those young men who, like my son, are after all negroes by election, will nullify the policy of exclusion so far as they themselves are concerned, by simply not confessing themselves members of the proscribed group. Neither a mental nor a bloo dtest will expose that helpful duplicity. With respect to these individuals (and they outnumber popular estimates), may not the policy of exclusion have the curious effect of promoting that very amalgamation of races which the white North vies with the white South in affecting to dread? It is a thing, may I add in all candor, which all self-respecting Americans of color do not desire. And, be assured, no son of mine will ever deny his name or his blood or his tradition.

Criticises Procedure.

"To proscribe a youth because of his race is a procedure as novel at Harvard until your administration as it is unscientific. However unpopular the Jew, the Irishman and the negro may be in certain minds and certain sections and at certin times wartime not being one), the fact remains that the distribution of human excellence in each of these races, as in the case of every other race, begins at zero and ends at infinity.

"The differences in racial excellence consist in the comparative numbers of individuals to be found in the higher reaches of the vast curve upward of human quality and serviceability. And to asses the relative values of the several stocks of mankind en masse is, one mut concede, an exceedingly delicate and difficult, indeed perilous, task.

"Wro will proscribe a Straus, a Plunkett or a Douglass because of his race! The particular individual may be a personality of charm and power and prospect absolutely apart from the theoretical frequency of of inferiorities in the race. From the kindergarten to university, I would fain believe, the spirit of education approaches children and youth

as individuals, not as racial symbols. Even courts of law deal with men upon their ascertained merits as individuals. Shall a world-famed nursery of the humanities be less humane?

Appeals to Traditions.

"Afwter Charles W. Eliot, Harvard cannot escape the grave responsibilities of leadership in American life. And one leads by ascent to higher levels after the manner of scholar and statesman, of poet and prophet; not by descent.

"To me, whose personal indebtedness to Harvard is immeasurable, the university is neither a mere mechanism of instruction nor a social club, but a centre of enlightment and idealism and service rendered holy by aspiring centuries.

"Few words in the English language, I submit, are susceptible of more poignant abuse than two you have seen fit to employ. The first is 'race'; the second, 'necessity.' As the one is often nothing more than a term of social convenience, so the other is quite often a means of buttress prejudice. But, veritas is less elusive."

Protest by Graduates.

The memorial signed by seven prominent graduates of Harvard and sent to President Lowell said:

"So far as we can learn the policy of exclusion is based on the fact that residence in freshman halls is now compulsory and the opinion that as men from the South and Southwest come to Harvard in considerable numbers, they should not be compelled to room or eat with colored men.

"We respectfully submit that these are not sufficient reasons for abandoning the long and honorable tradition of Harvard College."

Those who signed the memorial are understood to have been the Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester, Unitarian clergyman and author, a member of the class of '60; Moorefield Storey, '66, of Boston; Charles C. Burlingham, '79, of New York; Alfred Jaretzki, '81; John Reynolds, '07; Edward Eyre Hunt, '10; Robert C. Benchley, '12.

It could not be learned what decision was reached and what further action would be taken by the committee.

CASTE, PREJUDICE, HAVARD'S DANGER, WARNS W. H. FERRIS

N Y C WORLD

JANUARY 18, 1923

Negro Alumnus Cites Men of Last Century Who Stood for the University Traditions.

THINKS PRESIDENT LOWELL RUNS TO GREATER EVILS.

But Believes Men of Faculty Who Foster Discrimination Represent the "True Spirit."

By William H. Ferris, A. M.,
Negro Graduate of Harvard, Author of "The African Abroad" and Literary Editor of the Negro World.

As one who was a student in the Harvard Divinity and Harvard Graduate School in the last three years of the nineteenth century, when Harvard had the finest philosophical faculty in the world, when Charles Eliot Norton defied public opinion in airing his views upon the Spanish-American War, when William James was the principal orator at the unveiling of the Robert Gould Shaw monument, when Swami Abhedanda lectured at the Cambridge conferences, when Mozoombar preached in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church, when Bita Chandro Pal electrified the audience at the meeting of the Free Religious Association and when James Coolidge Carter of the New York bar pictured Harvard as the shrine of truth at the Alumni dinner, quite naturally I would be interested in observing whether Harvard would preserve those ideals and traditions of culture, which made her foremost among American universities.

I read with interest the correspondence between President Abbott, Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, relative to the exclusion of the son of the latter from the freshman dormitories, because his presence would drive away Southern students, who have certain preconceived notions as to the Negro's place in human society.

Lowell's Letter to Bruce.

President Lowell said in his first letter to Prof. Bruce, "I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together." He said in his second letter: "But it seems to me that for the colored man to claim that he is entitled to have the white man compelled to live with him is a very unfortunate innovation, which far from doing him good, would increase prejudice that, as you and I will thoroughly agree, is most unfortunate and probably growing.

"On the other hand, to maintain that compulsory residence in the freshman dormitories — which has proved a great benefit in breaking up the social cliques, that did much injury to the college—should not be established for 99½ per cent. of the students because the remaining one-half of 1 per cent. could not properly be included, seems to me an untenable position."

"In running away from one evil, President Lowell is running into the arms of a greater evil. He is endeavoring to break up the social cliques at Harvard, but he is also sanctioning a caste prejudice based upon the color of the skin of an individual, which is at variance with the highest democratic, Christian and cultural ideals. The real question at issue is not whether white and colored men should be compelled to live in the same building, but whether a colored man should be regarded and treated as a man the same as other men and estimated not by the social status of his grandfather, but by his intrinsic worth as a man.

The Zeit Geist.

While the presidents of and professors in universities, like the President of the United States and the Congressman, mould public sentiment, they are also affected by public sentiment. They are influenced by the Zeit Geist. The members of the faculties are not gods, but men, and they feel the force of the sentiments of the alumni and the undergraduates. Consequently they are as much straws which indicate the way the wind blows as rudders which guide and direct ships.

At present two powerful forces are at work in the American civilization at the bottom and at the top. First there is the Ku Klux Klan, whose members are confined to white American Protestants. This puts the ban upon black men, Jews and Irish Catholics.

Then at the top of American society are aristocratic Anglo-Saxons, some of Northern, others of Southern birth and breeding. They are too cultured and refined to indorse the coercive measures of the Ku Klux Klan. But they feel themselves inmeasuarbly superior to Negroes, Jews and Irishmen, and they desire not only to avoid social contact and fellowship, but even the semblance and appearance of social contact with supposedly inferior races and social groups.

Will Harvard Succumb.

For a long time Harvard University has been bomb proof against the artificial distinctions of human society and has upheld the aristocracy of culture and character as well as the aristocracy of birth and wealth. She seems now to be wavering. As to whether she will continue to lift the country up to her ideals or whether she will succumb to the idols of the crowd and the market place remains to be seen.

Harvard in the past has ignored an irrational color prejudice and honored men of color who have been elected class orators, served as commencement speakers, won scholarships and fellowships, literary and oratorical prizes and represented her on athletic and debating teams. Harvard has stood foremost among American universities in championing and upholding cultural, Christian and democratic ideals. She has dared to practise what churches, other universities and patriotic orators have preached.

From the days when Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, established the elective system amid protests, made the Harvard Divinity School an undenominational school for the study of religion and with Prof. C. C. Lagdell, introduced the case system of studying law at the Harvard Law School, Harvard has been a leader rather than a follower of public opinion.

Distinguished Faculties.

She was fortunate in having upon her faculty men of wealth and social prestige like Charles Eliot Norton and A. S. Hill, men of distinguished family and exceptional ability like William James and Dean C. C. Everett and men of superlative genius like Josiah Royce, whose bread and butter and intellectual and social standing did not depend upon their connection with the university. These facts, coupled with her close proximity to Boston, with her traditions of freedom and liberty, have caused Harvard in the past to be bold and fearless in championing the ideals of the true, the beautiful and the good, whether the mob, the new rich and the astute politician applauded or not.

Something more is at stake than excluding Jews from certain dormitories and excluding a handful of Negro students from freshmen dormitories. Harvard must decide whether she will establish as the criterion of worth and value not the mind and heart of a man, but the color of his skin and the texture of his hair. She must decide whether she is prepared to give up her intellectual and moral leadership of America.

She must decide whether she regards the Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the lofty sayings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, after whom she has named her Hall of Philosophy, as poetic dreams, rainbow visions, mirages in the desert, which can be talked eloquently about and realized in heaven or a thousand years from now, but not here in the present on mother earth in this terrestrial life.

The church has lost force in modern life because she has not fully squared doctrine with life, precept with practice, and has not fully translated her ideals into flesh and blood. It might be well for Harvard to bear in mind the words of the Sage of Concord, whom she did not recognize until he was old, and did not idolize until he was dead: "If you have man, black or white is an insignificance."

One of the unique characteristics of the late William Graham Sumner of Yale was that he threw out stray remarks in the course of his lectures which were very illuminating. He once said in the course of his lectures on American history that some men could sign the Declaration of Independence, which stated "that all men are created equal" and at the same time hold slaves because they did not regard the slave as a man.

And that is the real issue at stake in the so-called American race problem. Every man knows that he does not take as a social companion every one who lives in the same block, lodges in the same hotel, boards in the same restaurant, or rides on the same bus, street car, railway train or steamboat with him. He, as a rule, only confabs with 5 or 10 per cent. of the group, sometimes with only 1 or 2 per cent. The high and holy students of Harvard recognize this fact. But the fact is that regardless of whatever transcendent ability or character a Negro possesses, they do not regard him as a man. They regard him as part ape and part man, as a vertebrate animal of the genus homo but not of the genus vir.

All Classified Alike.

It follows hence that all black men —the good, the bad, the indifferent, the high-toned, the low-toned and the no-toned, the brilliant, the mediocre and the half-wits—are all placed in the same category and classified alike. If the souls of Pushkin of Russia, Samuel Taylor Coleridge of England, Alexander Dumas, Alexander Dumas pere and Alexander Dumas fils of France, with their genius and character, were to be reincarnated in the body of an American Negro, they would be compelled to ride in a Jim Crow car in the South and their sons could not lodge in the freshman dormitory at Harvard.

'Tis true that at present colored students at Harvard are free to compete for scholastic and literary honors. But this exclusion of Negro students from the freshman dormitory may be the opening wedge. The time may come when a Southern student will object to playing on the same football or baseball team or participating on the same debating team or class day or commencement program with a colored student. What then? If one once starts downward on the toboggan slide of compromise, where will he stop?

Discrimination—1923

Massachusetts.

Dr. Lowell Firm in His Stand On Negro in Harvard Dormitory

N.Y. SUN
JANUARY 11, 1923

Signers of Memorial Protesting Against Exclusion of Black Students Contemplating Taking Further Action.

Harvard graduates who signed a memorial sent to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, last June in reference to the exclusion of negroes from the freshman dormitory are considering whether they should take further action, following the information that a negro has been barred.

Dr. Lowell, in a conference with members of the memorial committee at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon, did not change his stand, it was learned to-day. He explained at the conference his reasons for closing the Freshman dormitory against negro students.

The student who has been barred is Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Jr., son of a Harvard graduate. The elder Bruce tried to reserve a room in the dormitory for the youth.

Dr. Lowell told signers of the memorial that he did not care to be placed in the position of compelling white men and negroes to live together.

Must Live in Dormitory.

He pointed out that it was compulsory for freshmen to live in the freshman dormitory, while there is no such rule concerning members of other classes. He drew to their attention the fact that the other dormitories and the dining halls were open to the negroes.

Dr. Lowell also fears, it was learned, that if white men were forced to live with negroes that the issue might reach such a stage it would have a national effect in agitating the race question and that the negro himself would be the greatest sufferer.

The seven signers of the letter who met President Lowell at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon were not swayed from their position By his words. It is understood that the memorial members hold the attitude that to discriminate against the negro by refusing to him admission to the freshman dormitory is nothing but dicrimination against an American citizen and, therefore, an offense against American principles.

Dr. Lowell, it was understood, explained that he would not permit negroes to be forbidden attendance at the university, that he believed that members of the black race should be allowed to enter the institution.

Present at the Conference.

Those present at the conference yesterday were Charles C. Burlingham, '79, of New York, former President of the Board of Education; Alfred Jaretzki, '81; John Reynolds, '07; Paul Revere Reynolds, '87; Nicholas Kelley, '06; W. K. Post, '90, and Lewis S. Gannett.

Mr. Jaretzki, Mr. Kelley and others refused to-day to make any comment on the conference or to admit that they had attended it.

Mr. Burlingham admitted that the conference had been held but he refused to divulge what had taken place aside from saying that President Lowell had given reasons for his stand.

"Any information concerning what Dr. Lowell told us must come from him," Mr. Burlingham said.

The memorial of last June created a great deal of discussion when published. It was sent to Harvard graduates all over the country and carried the signatures of seven alumni, the leading name being that of Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester. Dr. Gannett matriculated in 1860, when the race question was rapidly reaching the boiling point. Other signers were Mr. Burlingham, Moorfield Storey, '66, of Boston, who was private secretary to Charles Sumner after the civil war; Mr. Jaretzki, Mr. Reynolds, 1907; Edward E. Hunt, 1910, and Robert C. Benchley, 1912, writer. Mr. Hunt was in charge of American relief in Antwerp during the war and was later secretary of the President's conference on unemployment.

The memorial protested against what was termed "a swinging of policy to shut students from the Southern States." In two previous cases last year negroes are said to have been barred from the University because of color. These men are Cecil Blue and William J. Knox, Jr. Sports are said to have much to do with the school's attitude, as, according to some graduates, other colleges refuse to participate in athletics with negro students.

Bruce's Father an Honor Man.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce graduated from Harvard in 1902 with distinguished honors. He was class orator and active in Phi Beta Kappa. He is the son of Blanch Kelso Bruce, former registrar of the U. S. Treasury. According to friends both Mr. Bruce and his son, who seeks to go to Harvard, are pale skinned. They would pass for white, it is said, but Mr. Bruce declined to seek admission for his son by subterfuge.

Dr. Lowell's letter to Mr. Bruce, who is head of a Virginia High School, was in response to a request that dormitory quarters be reserved for his son, now preparing at Phillips Exeter Academy. President Lowell answered as follows:

"Dear Mr. Bruce: Your letter to the Registrar about your son has been given to me. I am sorry to have to tell you that in the Freshman Halls, where residence is compulsory, we have felt from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. To the other dormities and dining rooms they are admitted freely, but in the Freshman Halls I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races reside together."

Shocked by Lowell's Stand

Br. Bruce's reply to President Lowell's letter was sent last week. It ran:

"Your letter of the 14th December reached me duly. I wrote to the registrar in good faith and not for controversial purposes.

"My delay in responding to your letter is occasioned by my endeavor to recover beforehand from the shock of your decision to refuse my son placement in the Freshman Halls specifically because he is an American of African descent, a decision applying a general policy upon which your administration has entered deliberately.

"I have lived and labored in the South so long since my graduation from Harvard College over twenty years ago that despite the newspapers I had fondly cherished the illusion that step by step with the unquestionable growth of liberal sentiment in the Southern States as a whole New England was enriching rather than impoverishing her heritage.

"The policy of compulsory residence in the Freshman Halls is costly indeed if it is the thing that constrains Harvard to enter open-eyed and brusque upon a policy of racial discrimination. It ill becomes a great mother of culture avoidably to accentuate the consciousness of racial differences among Americans—that seedbed of so many strifes and griefs. Not race, but culture, I had supposed, is the basis of sound nationality. Have the Germans taught us nothing? If America is the melting pot, education is the sacred fire. And Harvard has rendered herself through centuries of high endeavor the nation's university.

Restriction May Be Evaded.

"It is my deliberate opinion that some of those young men who, like my son, are after all Negroes by election, will nullify the policy of exclusion so far as they themselves are concerned, by simply not confessing themselves members of the proscribed group. Neither a mental nor a blood test will expose that helpful duplicity. With respect to these individuals (and they outnumber popular estimates), may not the policy of exclusion have the curious effect of promoting that very amalgamation of races which the white North vies with the white South in affecting to dread? It is a thing, may I add in all candor, which all self-respecting Americans of color do not desire. And, be assured, no son of mine will ever deny his name or his blood or his tradition.

"To proscribe a youth because of his race is a procedure as novel at Harvard until your administration as it is unscientific. However unpopular the Jew, the Irishman and the negro may be in certain minds and certain sections and at certain times (war time not being one), the fact remains that the distribution of human excellence in each of these races, as in the case of every other race, begins at zero and ends at infinity.

The Individual, Not the Race.

"The differences in racial excellence consist in the comparative numbers of individuals to be found in the higher reaches of the vast curve upward of human quality and servic ability. And to assess the relative values of the several stocks of mankind en masse is, one must concede, an exceedingly delicate and difficult, indeed perilous task.

"Who shall proscribe a Straus, a Plunkett or a Douglass because of his race? The particular individual may be a personality of charm and power and prospect absolutely apart from the theoretical frequency of inferiorities in the race. From kindergarten to university, I would fain believe, the spirit of education approaches children and youth as individuals, not as racial symbols. Even courts of law deal with men upon their ascertained merits as individuals. Shall a world famed nursery of the humanities be less humane?

Harvard's Responsibility.

"After Charles W. Eliot, Harvard cannot escape the grave responsibilities of leadership in American life. And one leads by ascent to higher levels after the manner of scholar and statesman, of poet and prophet; not by descent.

"To me, whose personal indebtedness to Harvard is immeasurable, the university is neither a mere mechanism of instruction nor a social club, but a center of enlightenment and idealism and service rendered holy by aspiring centuries.

"Few words in the English language, I submit, are susceptible of more poignant abuse than two you have seen fit to employ. The first is 'race'; the second, 'necessity.' As the one is often nothing more than a term of social convenience, so the other is quite often a means of buttress prejudice. But, veritas is less elusive."

HARVARD OPINION DIVIDED ON RACE ISSUE

Louisville Herald
Louisville, Ky.
2-5-23

Almuni Bulletin in Editorial Declares Exclusion Violates Universitie's Principal

Incident not Closed

Discussion Raging—Action by Board of Overseers Ppomised—Undergraduates, as a Ruse, Favor Prejudice Ruling

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1.—(Crusader Service) The Harvard Alumni Bullitin expressed itself editorially today against any ruling which would bar Negroes from Harvard freshman dormitories, declaring such discrimination "a reversal of policy, if not a positive disloyalty to the principal for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand".

The editorial carries no criticism of the university authorities but assumes that the question is not closed and that President Lowell, in his letter to Roscoe Conklin Bruce, set forth the existing practice with the reasons for its adoption rather than the basis for any permanent policy. The editorial follows:

"Quiet apart from the merits of the question, it is clear that the policy of the university on the admission of colored students to the freshman dormatories is of genuine and immediate interest to the public. The personal form in which the question now arises and the correspondence between President Lowell and Roscoe Conklin Bruce, '02, have given a dramatic turn to the issues.

"Undoubtedly also the recent discussions of racial discrimination have sharpened public interest in the Harvard attitude on any racial problem. Yet it is rather, we suspect, the traditions of the university on this particular question which gives to public comment its serious tone and makes it widespread.

"For Harvard today to deny to colored men a privilage it accords to whites appears inevitable as a reversal of policy if not a positive disloyalty to a principal for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand.

"This question, we assume, is not closed, for President Lowell has stated that the existing practice, with the reasons which led to its adoption, rather than a basis for a permanent policy. Before that ultimate settlement by the faculty and the governing boards which it to be anticipated in the ordinary course of university procedure we expect further expressions of the alumni opinion on this matter.

"It is to be noted in this connection that Harvard graduates express theis opinions with no less freedom and acrimony than the general public. This the price which Harvard must expect to pay for the individualistic spirit which she has bred in her sons. It is unpleasant to be called hard names; but it would be worse to be ignored, or to lack courage and the candor of self-criticism. Something very essential to the spirit of Harvard, something that none of her friends would wish her to loose, is manifested both in the open disagreement among Harvard Alumni and in the open avowal of opinion and policy which have in-

vited this disagreement.

"The name of Robt. Gould Shaw, who died at the head of his colored troops before Fort Wagner and was buried there with them, has become a symbol to which can not be disowned without the loss of something very substantial from the life of the larger Harvard community. We do not believe that any Harvard man, be he northerner or southerner, would for a moment wish to disown it. Ror it is not a symbol of a sectional conflict, but of a liberality and hope that we are now in inseparable part of the democratic professions of the faith.

"The American public has taken Harvard at her word and expects Harvard to be true both to her own heroic past and to her reputation for moral leadership. We do not see how any Harvard man can expect less."

NEGRO GRADUATE PROTESTS.

Says University Forsakes Freedom for Race Oppression.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—The exclusion of negroes from the freshmen dormitories at Harvard was put squarely up to President Lowell by William Munroe Trotter, negro graduate of Harvard and Secretary of the National Equal Rights League. Speaking officially for the league Trotter held that President Lowell was inconsistent when he advocated a League of Nations and Democracy for all at the end of the World War, yet finally turned his back upon the negro race and initiated against its members at Harvard a policy of discrimination.

"In my day and up to the time of President Lowell," said Trotter, discussing the controversy that has been precipitated over the exclusion of young Brue, "Harvard was an inspiration to me because it was the exemplar of true Americanism, freedom, equality and real democracy.

"Harvard was a place where all races, prescribed in other sections, could find carried out in a practical way the policies and ideals that all beings want, and which is all the Afro-Americans wish.

"Each individual was taken an individual worth, capability and ambition in life. If President Lowell is responsible for race exclusion in the freshman dormitory he is making Harvard turn from democracy and freedom to race oppression, prejudice and hypocrisy.

"President Lowell was, if I remember correctly, an advocate of the League of Nations and all the objects advocated by the War President of the United States. It is inconsistent for him, at the close of such a war waged avowedly for democracy for every man, of every race, of every clime, to be one to initiate a policy of discrimination against Afro-Americans in and for an institution of learning where none such had ever been before."

Official Harvard is silent on the subject of negro exclusion, and it is left to President Lowell, as spokesman for the university, to make any further explanation of the case of Roscoe Conklin Bruce Jr. Administrative officers of Harvard declined to discuss the case in any way, indicating that President Lowell in his letter to the elder Bruce and to the signers of the memorial recently in conference with him at the Harvard Club in New York City had plainly stated the case for the university.

It became known today that Harvard freshmen dormitories had served as homes for negro freshmen already. Edward B. Jourdain Jr. had a room in Standish Hall in 1917 and 1918, while Euclid P. Ghee, member of the present senior class, was in Persis Smith Hall in 1919 and 1920. The admission of these students took place in the case of Jourdain during the war upset and in the case of Ghee during the period of readjustment following the war.

BOSTON MASS. GLOBE

FEBRUARY 2, 1923

MANY DEFEND PRES LOWELL

Controversy on Negro Rages in Bulletin

Coleman of Baltimore Makes Hot Reply to Hallowell

Prof Drown Lauds Equal Rights of All Men

Seven pages of the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin are devoted to letters discussing the controversy over the admission of negro students to the freshman dormitories.

For the first time defenders of the university's stand, as expressed by Pres Lowell, have their innings, and at least five graduates set forth their approval.

Winslow S. Herschel, '96, of Chevy Chase, Md, recites how a negro athlete —the description fits William H. Lewis, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General and twice all-American football center—was refused a shave in a Cambridge barber shop and the students boycotted the place until the proprietor agreed not to practice race discrimination.

"Why dodge the truth?" writes William D. Plumb, '13, of Philadelphia. "Forcing the blacks and whites to mix will increase the bitterness and widen the gulf; permitting them to come in contact with one another, with the freedom to make that contact as distant or intimate as the individuals may desire, will tend to break down this prejudice."

Southerner Hits Out

Says William C. Coleman, '95, of Baltimore:

"The soundness of Pres Lowell's straight-from-the-shoulder reply to the imperious demand of Roscoe Conkling Bruce, '02, that negroes be admitted to the freshman dormitories is so self-evident that it would seem completely to preclude the necessity for any further word on the subject. However, when we in the South find Pres Lowell's position not simply criticized, but sneered at in a spirit of contemptible sectionalism and narrow-mindedness, and characterized as 'a cringing attempt to draw more students from the South,' and furthermore when this same critic—I quote from a letter from Frank W. Hallowell, '93, printed in the Bulletin of Jan 18—announces that 'if Southern men cannot accommodate themselves to Harvard students, let them stay away,' it is time to accept the challenge and inquire of Hallowell and his colored associates how, when, and by whom they have been singled out to formulate Harvard's standards.

"We in the South owe too much to Harvard—believe too deeply in her ideals—to withdraw before any such fictitious mandate. When Pres Lowell declares that 'we do not owe to him (the negro) to force him and the white man into social relations that are not, or may not be, mutually congenial,' he is simply reiterating with the force that is characteristic of a broad National vision—not the vision of a sectional partisan—what hundreds of Southern alumni have always maintained, and will continue to maintain with all the vigor of their manhood."

George W. Martin, '10, of New York City, expresses his views thus:

"Is it really fair to a self-respecting colored boy to compel him to live in a dormitory where he is likely to be humiliated by forced association with cads who are compelled to live there also? Or would it be kinder to allow him to live in the Yard, where men who think they do not like him can move away and leave him among friends?"

Another Southern View

The Southern viewpoint is also expressed by Arthur H. Hayden, '18, of Norfolk, Va, who writes:

"While it would not seem that the colored race should be excluded from the advantages of a college education, I do believe that separate living quarters and separate seats in classrooms should be compulsory. This in no way should cause any cry that any one class or race is discriminated against, but merely would be an admission, already pretty well agreed, that the two races are so differently constituted that they cannot successfully intermingle."

Rev Edward S. Drown, '84, professor of systematic theology at the Episcopal Theological School, concludes his discussion of the subject—in which he styles the student who objects to the proximity of colored men the "conscientious objector"—is as follows:

"Which of these principles is Harvard University bound to maintain: the principle of equal rights for men fitted to enjoy them, independently of race, or the principle of a special theory as to the social status of the colored man? It seems to me that here there can be no question. Harvard by its essential character and by its long history is pledged to the principle of opening the fullest opportunities which it can offer to all men fitted to benefit thereby. The one principle is that of freedom for truth and for all that the search for truth in the Harvard fellowship involves. The other principle is that of a narrow and partisan concept of social status. Harvard may well leave the conscientious objector to look out for the rights which his own theory involves. It cannot afford to deprive the colored man of the rights that belong to the democracy [illegible]"

N Y C [illegible]

FEBRUARY 4, 1923

HARVARD BOARD TO ACT ON NEGRO

Member Asks Dr. Lowell to Call Special Meeting to Consider Barring of Bruce.

President Lowell of Harvard has been asked by a member of the Board of Overseers of the university to call a special meeting of the board to discuss the President's action in writing to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Negro graduate, that his son would not be admitted to the freshman dormitory when he enters his father's college.

This was ascertained positively by The World yesterday, though no overseer who could be reached would verify it or even admit he had heard of such a request.

It could not be learned that President Lowell had taken any step to call such a meeting. Should he not do so, it is understood the matter will be taken up by the board at its next stated meeting, late in February.

Special meetings are rarely called, it is said, and only on matters of extreme importance. That a request has been made of the President for such a meeting, is believed to indicate there is strong feeling in the board it should have been consulted before action on Bruce's case was taken and the policy of the university on the question of exclusion of Negroes from certain parts of university life thereby apparently announced.

Mr. Bruce's record at the university, which included winning the Phi Beta Kappa key, led yesterday to inquiry as to how many Negroes have succeeded in winning this honor, which is one of the most envied prizes of university life. It was learned forty-seven had been admitted since 1874 in chapters in twenty colleges. The society draws no color or race line.

The first notice the Harvard Crimson has taken of agitation made by the announcement that Negroes were unwelcome in the Harvard freshman dormitory came yesterday when the college daily published Roscoe Conkling Bruce's letter and President Lowell's reply as printed in The World. An editorial blamed newspapers for overemphasizing the problem. The editorial follows:

"With characteristic skill, many of the metropolitan newspapers have taken up the university's problem of admitting Negroes to the freshman dormitories, and have misemphasized it in such a way as to give a false impression. A plain statement of facts is the only basis for judgment, and the letters printed on another page supply these facts.

"Students who discuss the question may be assured of one thing: that President Lowell has not acted hastily, and that he has acted as he believes is best for all interests. Regardless of personal bias, every one must acknowledge that his explanation of the principle on which he has acted is logical and liberal.

"In dormitories where residence is voluntary, any student is admitted, but in the case of the freshman dormitories, where all white members of the class are obliged to reside, the admission of Negroes would amount not to permitting, but compelling the two races to live together. Such a compulsion, he believes, could only 'increase a prejudice that is most unfortunate.'"

Colleges Should Fit Students To Be Citizens, Says Lowell

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University said in his annual report, made public to-night:

"The aim of the American college should be not to give its students the technical training and tools of their future occupation but rather to fit them to be citizens; to develop those qualities that lead to the better life, both for themselves and for the community."

He urged that students enter college at an earlier age, saying:

"With the long preparation now required for any professional or commercial career our youth tend to enter upon their life's work too late and to lay the foundation for their career at a time when they should be actively engaged in it. Any youth of ordinary ability can be prepared for our examination at seventeen."

President Lowell presented a chart showing the occupations into which Harvard graduates had gone during the last twenty-five years. It indicated a decrease in the proportion of men entering the ministry and a rapid increase of men going into business.

He announced that Harvard was to have a new freshman dormitory, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock of Chicago in memory of George A. McKinlock jr., Harvard '16, who was killed in the war. More dormitories for freshmen and other students were greatly needed, he said.

Gifts and legacies received during the year amounted to $3,612,471.

Discrimination—1923 II. Massachusetts.

block or city or State or Nation or riding in the same street car constitutes a social relation of a certain order. But social intimacy there is none—unless it be entirely voluntary on both sides.

"Social intimacy is no more compellable in the case of the Freshman Hall at Harvard than in the case of the hotel. Here are Smith from Texas and Jones from Mississippi, lily white freshmen, living in the same hall. Does the university undertake to force Smith and Jones into social intimacy? Certainly not! A college dormitory, I know, is not a hotel, but in essential the analogy holds. Scullions and thieves may sleep under the same roof with aristocrats and saints, but social intimacy does not result necessarily nor does the question of the congeniality of the mechanical relation of abode even arise.

"Of Course I Protest."

"I suppose that none may deny that being members of the same college class is a social relationship. Being members of the same university is certainly one. If the principle which you are applying to the present case of rooming in the same building is conceded, the day may come when it will be applied to the class, the classroom, the campus, the university itself. Of course I protest.

"Is it not fair to say that this "is not a departure from the past? Hitherto Harvard—and it is not the attitude of a group of private persons but that of a renowned university affected by a public interest that is at issue—has looked upon the individual student as an individual and not as a racial symbol. It has extended to him all its facilities with exclusive regard not to his ancestry but to himself. And one does not, I submit, determine questions of principle by percentages.

"Granted that the wind just now is blowing in the direction of reaction, does it not behoove a great and responsible centre of enlightenment to be caught, like some paltry straw, in the gust? If the way to resume specie payments is to resume (as Grover Cleveland pointed out with clarity), the way to lead is not to follow.

Likens Policy to that of Klan.

"A former president of Harvard has set forth weightily some of the considerations that lead to the belief that our American democracy may endure. But a policy that officially recognizes and sanctions and accentuates racial incompatibilities among the diverse elements of our population conduces not to the stability of our institutions.

"Impress, if you will, upon the Irishman (not fogetting the 'Roman Conquest' of Massachusetts mentioned by Mr. Macy), or the Jew or Negro the idea that the oldest and noblest of our universities shares the conviction of the Ku Klux Klan that, no matter what his charm and gift and serviceability as an individual he can be no full-fledged American because of the very blood in his veins, you manufacture griefs in the present and prepare for the future—strife.

"And I speak not as a radical, but as a conservative."

Board of Overseers to Act.

An interesting development following the publication of this correspondence is that the exclusion of young Bruce from the Freshman dormitories has never been acted upon by the Board of Overseers, one of the two governing boards of the institution. The other board, the Corporation, is composed of the President and Fellows. Joint action by both boards is required on all important matters and especially matters that represent the university's policy. Even though the Corporation has considered the Bruce matter, it is stated as a certainty that the Board of Overseers will take it up.

Many of the most prominent men in the country, Harvard graduates, have declared against President Lowell's action. Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester said the proposed exclusion policy at Harvard would violate all her best traditions. Said he, "In its measure it would Jim Crow the college. It would show her siding with those disposed to increase rather than lessen the burden of birth of the colored people in our land."

In absolute contradiction to President Lowell's assertion in his letter to Mr. Bruce that his ruling "is not a departure from the psta" comes the definite statement from President emeritus Charles W. Elliot, who was for forty years the active head of Harvard, that "such discriminations would violate very precious Harvard traditions."

Former Pres. Elliot Protests.

Dr. Elliot, now living in retirement at Cambridge, Mass., during whose presidency Harvard became recognized as standing preeminently for democratic ideals in education, spoke out in opposition to Lowell's action in the following telegram:

"I am opposed to every form of racial discrimination in the universities of our heterogencous democracy. Any such discrimination would violate very precious Harvard traditions."

Capt. "Ham." Fish Denounces Exclusion

One of the strongest protests against the action taken by President Lowell is contained in a letter written by Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, who gave out on Monday last the text of a communication he had sent President Lowell. Congressman Fish, a graduate of Harvard, who served during the World War as a captain in New York's famous regiment of Negro soldiers, the "Hellfighting 15th," (369th A. E. F. commanded by Col. "Bill" Hayward), denounced exclusion of Negroes from the freshmen dormitories as a stain on the university's tradition in his letter to President Lowell.

Congressman Fish wrote:

"The policy promulgated by you excluding from the freshmen dormitories of Harvard all colored undergraduates contravenes, in my opinion, the traditions and ideals which have done so much to develop the greatness of our university as a seat of learning and as a liberal institution.

"Your policy of exclusion is the adoption of the Jim Crow methods of the South, the complete negation of the very reason for the creation of the freshman dormitories. As an undergraduate I was an ardent supporter of yours in advocating the establishment of freshman dormitories and mandatory attendance because I believed it was a practicable way of furthering democratic aims of the university.

Don't Aim to Obtrude.

"The few colored men who enter Harvard are educated and cultivated students seeking higher education and the opportunities for a liberal education. Can it be that these few men can so shock the susceptibilities of present-day Harvard undergraduates that they desire to deny them a right to live and to eat in the spacious dormitories?

"These colored students are not seeking to be introduced into the homes of their classmates or to attend their teas or dances or to obtrude where they are not wanted; all they ask is a right to live and let live, and to enjoy the same privileges as other undergraduates in purely academic affairs.

"It is generally admitted that it is through education that the condition of our colored citizens can best be improved, yet when the leaders of that race such as young Bruce, grandson of a former distinguished United States Senator and whose father was an honor graduate, seek to enter Harvard, are they henceforth to be brutally told that they can enter only at the price of ostracism?

Great National University

"Where is this system of proscription going to end? Are Asiatics to be discriminated against? Is it the same Harvard that conferred an honorary degree a few years ago on Booker T. Washington? Harvard is not a private school, but a great national university, with its gates wide open to all who can comply with the entrance requirements, based on scholarship, not on race, color or creed.

rifice in battle if I remained silent on this issue affecting the civil rights o their race.

"It was good enough then in defense of our country to sleep alongside of our colored comrades, but it seems too much now to ask undergraduates even to live under the same roof with cultured Negroes, although separated by partitions. This is not the spirit of democracy; it is not the spirit of New England. And it is not the spirit of Harvard.

"Certainly there has been no referendum among Harvard graduates on this amazing divergence from our historic policy. Have we already forgotten the glorious memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry? What of the uncompromising and fearless fights waged by John Quincy Adams, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and, ni our day, by Theodore Roosevelt in behalf of the civil rights of the Negro race? I do not believe that such discriminatory action would have ever been considered in the lifetime of Major Higginson and other prominent Civil War veterans.

HARVARD COLOR LINE EXPLAINED BY LOWELL

memphis Tenn

Will Not Compel White Students to Live With Black.

Committee of 1923

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, in a letter to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, prominent negro graduate of the university, published in the New York World today, defends the exclusion of negro students from freshmen dormitories.

Bruce's request that a room be reserved in the freshman halls for his son, who is preparing to enter Harvard, was denied.

President Lowell's letter says:

"I am sorry you do not feel the reasonableness of our position about the freshman dormitories. It is not a departure from the past to refuse to compel white and colored men to room in the same building. We owe to the colored man the same opportunities for education that we do to the white men; but we do not owe to him to force him and the white into social relations that are not or may not be mutually congenial.

"We would give him freely opportunities for room and board wherever it is voluntary; but it seems to me that for the colored man to claim that he is entitled to have the white man compelled to live with him is a very unfortunate innovation which far from doing him good, would increase a prejudice that, as you and I thoroughly agree, is most unfortunate and probably growing.

"On the other hand, to maintain that compulsory residence in the freshman dormitories which has proved a great benefit in breaking up the social cliques that did such injury to the college, should not be established for 99½ per cent of the students because the remaining one-half of one per cent could not be properly included, seems to me an untenable position."

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
JANUARY 13, 1923

The president of Harvard University tells the father of a negro student, himself the son of Blanche K. Bruce, once register of the United States Treasury and United States senator from Mississippi: "I am sorry to have to tell you that in the freshman halls, where residence is compulsory, we have felt from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. To the other dormitories and dining rooms they are admitted freely, but in the freshman halls I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together." But if residence there is compulsory, and they are not permitted to live there, where shall they live?

PRESIDENT LOWELL OF HARVARD IGNORES RACIAL ISSUE IN REPORT.

Wells to Editor Texas

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1.—In his annual report to the board of overseer for the year 1921-22 President Lowell of Harvard University ignores the racial issures which have given rise to a national controversy. He urges college entrances at an early age, declaring any normal youth can be prepared to enter Harvard at 17 and he reveals that Harvard men are turning more and more to business as a career rather than the professions, law and medicine also feeling the defection, and the ministry having an almost vanishing appeal. 2-3-23

He announces that Harvard is to have a new freshman dormitory, given by Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock of Chicago, in memory of their son, a member of the class of 1916, who was killed in the war. He says the increased tuition fee has not reacted against the enrollment in the university and suggests that an increased fee in not a possibility in thelaw school.

A study of occupations into which Harvard men have gone was accompanied by a chart and a statement that "the aim of the American college should be not to give its students the technical training and tools of their future occupation, but rather to fit them to be citizens, to develop those qualities that lead to the better life both for themselves and the commenity."

In discussing the McKinlock gift, he remarks an acute need for other dormitories, if the rapid increase of students following the war is to continue, and also cites the need of a new chemical laboratory.

"But there is also something in taking each part of the educational process at the appropriate time."

"Many a student enters older than he is wise," the report says, "and then strives to go through his college course in three years, thereby substituting a year in school for one in college, although for the developing and maturing of his capacity the latter is far the more valuable. With the long preparation now required for any professional or commercial career, our youth tend to enter upon their life's work too late, and to lay the foundation for their career when they should be actively engaged in it. That often creates a desire for knowledge directly useful to the neglect of deepening and enlarging the outlook on life; an impatience with studies that would have been appropriate earlier, but are irksome when taken too late. Any youth of ordinary ability can be prepared for our examination at seventeen."

"Fair(?) Harvard."

Commercial Appeal

The inserted interrogation point is at present, no doubt, essential to Mr. Moorfield Storey's visualization of the title of his alma mater's anthem.

3/29/23.

Mr. Storey and a few other alumni are provoked with the Harvard authorities and particularly with President Lowell because a rule has been adopted prohibiting negro students from occupying rooms in freshman dormitories.

Tennessee

Harvard, in the interest of democracy, now requires her first year men to room in the freshmen halls. President Lowell considers it undesirable to compel the races to mingle.

Mr. Storey and his followers attack this as a repudiation of the Harvard tradition. From Mr. Storey this expression is not unexpected. In his youth he was private secretary to Charles Sumner. Later he wrote a biography of Sumner. He is president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and is the gentleman who some years ago almost rent asunder the American Bar Association by his unsuccessful effort to have negroes admitted to the social privileges of that organization.

Believing, as he does, in political and social equality of the races Mr. Storey finds in the new rule a concession to the feelings of undergraduates from the South. Any one who is familiar with the views of the students in eastern universities knows, however, that upon this subject there is little or no difference of opinion between Southerners and their northern classmates. The great majority of Harvard graduates is apparently satisfied with the action taken, and President Lowell is quite serene under the fulminations of the malcontents.

Harvard's president is entirely consistent. In his "Public Opiinon in War and Peace" which has just been published he says:

> The negro question in the United States, since the Civil War, although far less placid in its career, furnishes another illustration of the progress of an idea. Quite apart from the political issue, and in fact mainly after the issue ceased to be acute, the people of the North slowly made up their minds that the policy of Reconstruction after the War was wrong, that they did not understand the race question in the South, and had better not interfere with what they did not comprehend.

The free expression of such sentiments by men like President Lowell indicates that public opinion in the United States is gradually coming to a focus on this question.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan pointed out last week in the New York "Times" that the attitude of the South upon the social and political aspects of the subject is merely one of self-preservation; that, given similar conditions anywhere else in the country, similar relations may be expected.

The prevalence of sin—especially the riots in the nation's capital and in the state of Grant and Lincoln—has somewhat abated the sport of stone casting. It remains for conservative opinion everywhere among both races by its concentrated force to minimize the mischievous agitation of northern doctrinaires and southern radicals. The utterances of such men as President Lowell and Mr. Bryan contribute appreciably to this result.

Booker Washington labored to the same end. Whether he spoke among his white neighbors at Tuskegee or in an eighteenth century chu
the middle of a New England
he refrained from offensive ag
Leaders of the type of Sutton
are carrying on his work.

There are certain fundamen
upon which all well wishers of
race can entirely agree: that
barbarity of lynching with its brut
izing effect upon the community mu
be eliminated; that in the courts o
justice there shall be no discrimination
between men whether they are white
or black; that living conditions should
be bettered; that facilities for the
right kind of education must be afforded not only for the sake of the negroes but that the South may not be permanently afflicted with a shiftless, ignorant, laboring class. Mr. Storey and his friends, by co-operating with forward looking men of the South in seeking to obtain these results, would exhibit a more genuine friendship for the race than by clamantly pressing unattainable demands which the people of the country as a whole have overwhelmingly denied.

After all, as President Lowell has wisely realized, we are confronted with an American condition and not a Boston theory.

Claim That Petition Circulated by Students in Dormitories Repudiates Action Taken by Harvard Head in Banning Negro Students.

Mac Walker Bureau

Cambridge, Mass., April 14.—An association of white students at Harvard is circulating a petition protesting against the attitude of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, on the Negro question, according to Raymond Pace Alexander, a Negro undergraduate, who, it was said today, had written on the subject for Opportunity, the publication of the National Urban League, 127 East Twenty-third street.

This petition takes issue with the stand that it is better to bar a few Negroes from the dormitories than to disaffect some of the Southern students, who now form a large part of the undergraduate enrollment. It states that "the very persons who would be affected by the admission of Negroes to the dormitories do not find such a state of affairs objectionable." The petition is to be presented to President Lowell when he returns from Europe.

Alexander continued that there were reports to the effect that certain members of the faculty also were drawing up a petition to the president and the board of overseers. This petition is said to state that "any form of racial discrimination is a serious departure from true Harvard principles, and would violate very precious Harvard traditions."

In discussing the barring of Negroes from the dormitories Alexander says that "the Negro student body is faced with a more momentous question than one readily appreciates." He concludes that if contact with white students in the dormitories is undesirable "the next logical step would be to bar them from the college altogether because of the contact in class rooms.

"One cannot overlook the great significance of this policy," he declares, restricted though it is to the Freshman dormitories, and the effect that it will have on Negro matriculation. It has already had its effect. In September, 1921, there were six Negroes in the Freshman class, all of whom were registered before the enunciation of this rule. Last Setember only one Negro applied for admission."

Neither Race Nor Creed Will Bar Harvard Students.

Cambridge, Mass. April 14.—Neither race nor creed is to bar any student from Harvard college. Problems affecting Jews and Negroes which have caused discussion for a year were disposed of Monday by the board of over-seers.

"In the administration of rules for admission," a committee's report said, "Harvard college maintains its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion.

"Up to the capacity of the freshman class shall reside and board in the freshman halls, except those who are permitted by the dean of Harvard college to live elsewhere. In the application of this rule men of the white or Colored races shall not be compelled to live and eat together, nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color."

The Negro question arose when Roscoe Conkling Bruce, himself a Harvard graduate, was informed that his son, Roscoe Conkling Bruce Jr., a student preparing for Harvard at Exeter, could enter the college but could not live in the freshman dormitory.

Definite restrictions on Jews were never proposed but much discussion arose when a university announcement regarding the necessity of limiting enrollment made an incidental reference to the proportionate of Jewish in the college.

Discrimination—1923 I

Massachusetts.

RACE PREJUDICE'S RAMIFICATIONS.

The action of President Lowell of Harvard University, in excluding a colored youth from the freshman dormitory of that erstwhile reputed "fair" institution of learning, shows just about how deeply rooted this peculiar species of American race prejudice has become. Houston Informer Houston Texas

This action of the Harvard chief executive—the school that lays proud claims to such distinguished colored alumni as Judge Robert Terrell, W. E. B. DuBois, William C. Matthews, famous athlete; Roscoe Conkling Bruce, orator of his class and father of the excluded student at point; William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general of the United States; William Monroe Trotter and a galaxy of colored graduates—is like the stab administered in the back of the illustrious Caesar by his trusted comrade and friend, Brutus. 1 27 23.

But it does more than that—it shows in a manner that is unmistakable that race prejudice and its ramifications have ceased to be sectional and that even in former Puritanic circles colorophobia is becoming a pronounced social disease.

Coming on the heels of the edict against students of Jewish extraction, it seems that "fair" Harvard is being dominated and influenced by a certain "100% American" organization that is thriving and flourishing like the bay tree in the South.

In years past colored athletes have brought undying glory to the standards of the Crimson and even the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was honored with a master's degree from this famous institution of learning, which throughout the years has stood as a beacon light and sentinel for all those seeking educational enlightenment without regard to race, creed or sex.

It is not far from the dormitory room to the recitation room, and, if it is not good policy "to compel white students to reside in the same dormitory with colored students," then ere long it will not be surprising to read that for "policy sake" (which, like a Mother Hubbard dress, covers a multitude of sins), it is not deemed advisable for white and colored students to associate in the same class rooms.

Prejudice is not unlike lawlessness and epidemics. Permit it to crop out here for some imaginary or apparent reason and soon it will crop out yonder in a worse form for another reason, or no reason at all.

If education and Christianity cannot remove nor minimize racial prejudice and antipathy, then where will this thing end?

The Harvard affair is more than an incident, for in this crucial stage of the game it is bordering on criminality for such an institution to dilly-dally and falter in the times that try and test men's souls—in a period when intolerance, prejudice and bigotry are threatening the very existence of this nation.

If such schools as Harvard, Yale and Princeton can not uphold the traditions, principles, tenets and preachments of Americanism, and if these and other institutions of learning so intimately connected and interwoven with the life of this republic can not execute the laregr program of race relations and obliterate race hatred, then where can we turn for a solution, for aid and succor?

If the alma mater of the lamented Theodore Roosevelt fails to live up to the doctrine it has enunciated and striven to follow all these years, what must one expect of other schools?

America owes her black citizens a huge debt and if Northern and Eastern schools are unwilling for colored boys and girls to drink deep of the Pierian spring within their classic walls, then it is up to the friends of colored education to see to it that Southern colleges for training and educating colored youths are brought up to the standard and endowed to the extent that this great work can be carried forth without let or hindrance.

The black man has attempted to come up to the standard and mark set by the American white man in education, religion, commerce, politics, industry and all vocations and avenues.

But it appears that where little is either desired or acquired, the colored man suffers less persecution, proscription, discrimination and segregation.

The moment the black man begins to aspire for the higher things of life, despite the fact that he has proven his capability, he stirs up a veritable storm of protest and a "tempest in a teapot" is the usual, rather than the exceptional consequence, while charges of "social equality," "miscegnation" and other spurious and baseless allegations are trotted forth by those who would deny the race these opportunities and privileges.

The white church, particularly in the South, has been both dormant, lethargic, indifferent and too cowardly to tackle this job and thus today so-called religious leaders and shepherds of the flock are preaching a doctrine of hate and intolerance that has no parallel in the annals of the modern or medaeval church.

There is one gratifying incident connected with President Lowell's prejudicial action and that is the protest of Harvard alumni and President Emeritus Eliot, under whose administration this famed institution preached and practiced the "fairness" for which this school has established a reputation.

It behooves our race to get all the educational preparation and training while the getting is good, for in the not distant future the majority of the old institutions of learning in the North and East will, to all intents and purposes, close their doors in the face of colored youths.

It is disgusting, if not disheartening, to note the demonstrations and ramifications of race prejudice in this country, but history bears us out in the assertion that those who preach and practice this doctrine suffer more, ultimately, than those who are victims and objects of their hellish preachment and Hunnish actions.

From all indications, there is a new order of things prevailing in "democratic" America and it does not require the phophetic wisdom and ability of a Daniel to interpret the handwrting on the wall.

While admitting that certain sections of this country are less infected and infested with this dreaded American monster, prejudice, than others, yet our manifest duty is to organize and so line up our forces that we can combat this terrible evil, which is fast becoming a national disease, through orderly processes and in such a manner that our group will be materially benefitted and by our very program make friends out of erstwhile enemies.

Let us not waste time in grumbling and complaining, but—

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Harvard Loses Its Bearings

1-27-23
Afro-American
Baltimore

World

Under Charles W. Eliot Harvard never had a race issue. Under A. Lawrence Lowell it has had two race issues in one year.

When the so-called Jewish question was raised last Spring is was asserted that it was the result of an increase in the number of Jewish immigrants. Now there is a Negro issue at Harvard. It concerns one Negro, the son of a well-known Harvard graduate. There has been no Negro immigration.

What there has been at Harvard is a change of soul at the top. That change of soul has communicated itself to the university. In the place of Eliot, who embodied the stern but liberal virtue of New England, there sits a man who has lost his grip on the great tradition which made Harvard one of the true spiritual centres of American life.

Harvard, with the prejudices of a summer hotel; Harvard, with the standards of a country club, is not the Harvard of her greatest sons. It is not the Harvard of Eliot or Emerson or William James, a training-ground of free men in a Republic. It is not the Harvard of its most loyal graduates but a Harvard temporarily at sea in a disordered world.

Discrimination — 1923 I

Massachusetts.

RACE PREJUDICE'S RAMIFICATIONS.

The action of President Lowell of Harvard University, in excluding a colored youth from the freshman dormitory of that erstwhile reputed "fair" institution of learning, shows just about how deeply rooted this peculiar species of American race prejudice has become. Houston Informer — Houston Texas

This action of the Harvard chief executive—the school that lays proud claims to such distinguished colored alumni as Judge Robert Terrell, W. E. B. DuBois, William C. Matthews, famous athlete; Roscoe Conkling Bruce, orator of his class and father of the excluded student at point; William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general of the United States; William Monroe Trotter and a galaxy of colored graduates—is like the stab administered in the back of the illustrious Caesar by his trusted comrade and friend, Brutus. 1-27-23.

But it does more than that—it shows in a manner that is unmistakable that race prejudice and its ramifications have ceased to be sectional and that even in former Puritanic circles colorophobia is becoming a pronounced social disease.

Coming on the heels of the edict against students of Jewish extraction, it seems that "fair" Harvard is being dominated and influenced by a certain "100% American" organization that is thriving and flourishing like the bay tree in the South.

In years past colored athletes have brought undying glory to the standards of the Crimson and even the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was honored with a master's degree from this famous institution of learning, which throughout the years has stood as a beacon light and sentinel for all those seeking educational enlightenment without regard to race, creed or sex.

It is not far from the dormitory room to the recitation room, and, if it is not good policy "to compel white students to reside in the same dormitory with colored students," then ere long it will not be surprising to read that for "policy sake" (which, like a Mother Hubbard dress, covers a multitude of sins), it is not deemed advisable for white and colored students to associate in the same class rooms.

Prejudice is not unlike lawlessness and epidemics. Permit it to crop out here for some imaginary or apparent reason and soon it will crop out yonder in a worse form for another reason, or no reason at all.

If education and Christianity cannot remove nor minimize racial prejudice and antipathy, then where will this thing end?

The Harvard affair is more than an incident, for in this crucial stage of the game it is bordering on criminality for such an institution to dilly-dally and falter in the times that try and test men's souls—in a period when intolerance, prejudice and bigotry are threatening the very existence of this nation.

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1-[illegible]-23

Afro-American

N. Y. World

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Refused School Residence To Son of Former Graduate

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Class Orator, 1902, Told His Son Could Not Have Room in Freshman Halls

Pres. Lowell Says Races Are Not To Be Allowed Together

Former President and Prominent Alumni Take Issue With Action, Declaring It Is Violation of Harvard's Most Precious Traditions

New York Sun Jan 21, 1923

If President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University is to have his way, that great institution of learning, which has always stood as a representative of the rights of mankind, without regard to race, color, creed or condition, will in future extend its welcome to members of other races than the Negro. New York City

This was brought out in a plain, definite manner when President Lowell wrote Roscoe Conkling Bruce, an honor graduate of Harvard, son of the late Senator Blanch Kelso Bruce of Mississippi, who was also a former Register of the United States Treasury, that Roscoe Conkling Bruce's son could not be accepted as a resident in the Freshman Halls, even though residence in that building for students is compulsory.

Mr. Bruce, who graduated in 1902 from Harvard, distinguished in his studies, a Phi Beta Kappa man, and class orator, had applied to the Registrar of Harvard to make reservation in Freshman Halls for his son, who is preparing for Harvard at Phillips Exeter. Young Bruce will be ready to enter either in 1925 or 1926, and understanding that it is necessary to reserve rooms far in advance in the freshman dormitories, which were not in existence at the time he attended, his father wrote for a reservation. The Registrar turned Mr. Bruce's application over to President Lowell, who replied, refusing to make the reservation.

Refused Registration.

President Lowell's letter to Mr. Bruce was as follows:

Dear Mr. Bruce: Your letter to the Registrar about your son has been given to me. I am sorry to have to tell you that in the Freshman Halls, where residence is compulsory, we have felt from the beginning the necessity of not including colored men. To the other dormitories and dining rooms they are admitted freely, but in the Freshman Halls I am sure you will understand why, from the beginning, we have not thought it possible to compel men of different races to reside together.

While there was given no specific definition of the phrase, "men of different races," it was said by those close to President Lowell that it referred only to the Negro race, and not to Jews, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Hindus or the many other races represented from time to time at Harvard. Mr. Bruce, shocked at the evidence shown of an unsuspected racial prejudice at Harvard, replied in the following letter:

Bruce's Reply.

"Your letter of the 14th December reached me duly. I wrote to the registrar in good faith and not for controversial purposes.

"My delay in responding to your letter is occasioned by my endeavor to recover beforehand from the shock of your decision to refuse my son placement in the Freshman Halls specially because he is an American of African descent, a decision applying a general policy upon which your administration has entered deliberately.

"I have lived and labored in the South so long since my graduation from Harvard College over twenty years ago that, despite the newspapers, I had fondly cherished the illusion that, step by step with the unquestionable growth of liberal sentiment in the Southern States as a whole, New England was enriching rather than impoverishing her heritage.

"The policy of compulsory residence in the Freshman Halls is costly indeed if it is the thing that constrains Harvard to enter openeyed and brusque upon a policy of racial discrimination. It ill becomes a great mother of culture avoidably to accentuate the consciousness of racial differences among Americans—that seedbed of so many strifes and griefs. Not race, but culture, I had supposed, is the basis of sound nationality. Have the Germans taught us nothing? If America is the melting pot, education is the sacred fire. And Harvard has rendered herself through centuries of high endeavor the Nation's University.

Son Never Will Deny His Name.

"It is my deliberate opinion that some of those young men who, like my son, are after all Negroes by election, will nullify the policy of exclusion so far as they are concerned, by simply not confessing themselves members of the proscribed group. Neither a mental nor a blood test will exp se that helpful duplicity. With respect to these individuals (and they outnumber popular estes), may not the policy of exclus- have the curious effect of promot- that very amalgamation of races ch the white North vies with the hite South in affecting to dread? It s a thing, may I add in all candor, which all self-respecting Americans of color do not desire. And, be assured, no son of mine will ever deny his name or his blood or his tradition.

"To proscribe a youth because of his race is a procedure as novel at Harvard until your administration as it is unscientific. However unpopular the Jew, the Irishman and the Negro may be in certain minds and certain sections and at certain times (wartime not being one), the fact remains that the distribution of human excellence in each of these races as in the case of every other race, begins at zero and ends at infinity.

Shall Harvard Be Less Humane?

"The differences in racial excellence consists in the comparative numbers of individuals to be found in the higher reaches of the vast curve upward of human quality and serviceability. And to assess the relative values of the several stocks of mankind en masse is, one must concede, an exceedingly delicate and diffiuclt, indeed perilious task.

"Who shall proscribe a Straus, a Plunkett or a Douglass because of his race? The particular individual may be a personality of charm and power and prospect absolutely apart from the theoretical frequency of inferiorities in the race. From Kindergarten to university, I would fain believe, the spirit of education approaches children and youth as individuals, not as racial symbols. Even courts of law deal with men upon their ascertained merits as individuals. Shall a world-famed nursery of the humanities be less humane?

"After Charles W. Elliott, Harvard cannot escape the grave responsibilities of leadership in American life. And one leads by ascent to higher levels after the manner of scholar and statesman, of poet and prophet; not by descent.

Two Unfortunate Words.

"To me, whose personal indebtedness to Harvard is immeasurable, the university is neither a mere mechanism of instruction nor a social club, but a center of enlightenment and idealism and service rendered holy by aspiring centuries.

"Few words in the English language, I submit, are susceptible of more poignant abuse than two you have seen fit to employ. The first is "race"; the second, "necessity." As the one is often nothing more than a term of social convenience, so the other is quite often a means of buttress prejudice. But, veritas is less elusive."

Graduates Meet President.

Coincident with the giving out of these letters, a meeting was held at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th street, Manhattan, attended by President Lowell and a group of prominent Harvard graduates. Among these men were several who had signed a memorial last June, which was sent to Harvard alumni all over the United States, declaring that Harvard is swinging to a Jim Crow policy to please students from southern states, holding President Lowell responsible for the anti-Negro attitude. Details of the meeting on January 10 indicate that attitude of those present was that no student should be barred from full participation in the student life of the university and that the matter will not be dropped.

However, President Lowell had already replied to Mr. Bruce, reiterating his decision that young Bruce would not be given accommodations in the Freshman Halls. President Lowell's second letter was as follows:

"I am sorry that you do not feel the reasonableness of our position about the Freshman dormitories. It is not a departure from the past to refuse to compel white and colored men to room in the same building. We owe to the colored man the same opportunities for education that we do to the white man; but we do not owe to him to force him and the white into social relations that are not, or may not be, mutually congenial. The New York Times

"Would Increase Prejudice."

"We give him freely opportunities for room and board wherever it is voluntary; but it seems to me that for the colored man to claim that he is entitled to have the white man compelled to live with him is a very unfortunate innovation which, far from doing him good, would increase a prejudice that, as you and I will thoroughly agree, is most unfortunate and probably growing.

"On the other hand, to maintain that compulsory residence in the Freshman dormitories—which has proved a great benefit in breaking up the social cliques that did much injury to the college—should not be established for 99½ per cent. of the students because the remaining one-half of 1 per cent could not properly be included, seems to me an untenable position.

"Regretting very much that we should not agree upon the wisdom of the policy adopted for the Freshman dormitories, I am,

"Very truly yours."

B 's Second Letter.

To this letter Mr. Bruce replied in a dignified, thoughtful epistle that took cognizance of the increase of prejudice referred to by Mr. Lowell, but begged that Harvard should not become a party to its growth. He wrote as follows:

"Yes, the wind just now is blowing in the direction of increased prejudice toward Americans of African descent. The same phenomenon is observable in the case of Irish, Catholics and of Jews. But the course of high-minded leadership is not determined by the shifting of such winds.

Harvard is under no obligation, you inform me, to "force" the man of color and the white man into "social relations that are not, or may not be, mutually congenial." The rooming of boys in the same building is the present case.

Social Intimacy Voluntary.

"When I go to New York City I stop at the Astor. Should I reach Boston tomorrow I should stop at the Parker House. In either of these buildings there may be at the same time men and women of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and tradition from the Southern States. We live for the time being under the same roof. We walk the same halls and floors. We sit in the same lobby. A social relation is constituted thereby in the same sense that residence in the same

Discrimination — 1923.

Louisiana.

NEGRO TEACHER DISMISSER FOR RACE EQUALITY VIEWS

New Orleans, La., June 1.—James F. Browne, Negro teacher of McDonough No. 3 School, was discharged by the unanimous vote of the Orleans Parish School Board today. The specific charge against Browne was that he had expressed himself to members of the School Board and the superintendents as believing in social equality between the white and Negro races.

Baltimore Afro-American 6-6-23

U. S. Supreme Court May Pass On Disfranchisement

Baltimore

Republicans In Louisiana Raise Funds To Test Disfranchising Laws

Herald

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10.—The Federal courts will soon be called upon to pass on the question as to the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South whereby thousands of taxpayers are deprived of the right of franchise solely on account of their color.

Baltimore, Md.

Lately the New Orleans States, a representative daily newspaper, recognizing the rights of the colored man, is running a series of paid advertisements which shows the exact status of the Negro in the South, as regards taxation without representation—his business qualifications and the progress made by the race as a whole in the south and particularly New Orleans. With this as a basis to work on members of the Republican State Central Committee met in this city last week and formulated plans for Negro representation in the State and a demand that the constitution of the United States supercede that of the State of Louisiana which denies he right of franchise to practically one-third of the population of the State. The meeting was largely attended by white citizens and a fund has been started to take the question to the highest court in the land. Walter Cohen headed the list to raise money to carry the proposition to the United States Supreme Court with $250, which was speedily followed by white citizens who recognize the rights of the colored man in the South.

10/7/23

Discrimination—1923.
Legislation Relating to.
Louisiana.

U. S. SUPREME COURT TO PASS ON RACE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Republicans in Louisiana Raise Funds for Appeal —Demand That Constitution of United States, Supercede That of State.

One-Third of Population Denied Franchise Right.

The federal courts will soon pas on the question as to the disfranchise ment of Negroes in the South where by thousands of taxpayers are de prived of the right of franchise sole ly on account of their color. It ha been a notorious fact throughout the entire South that Negroes have beer denied the right to register or vote though the state accepts poll taxes from all who will pay.

With this as a basis the Republican state central committee of Louisiana met in New Orleans last week, and formulated plans for Negro represen tation in the state and a demand tha the Constitution of the United State supercede that of the state of Louisia na, which denies the right of franchise to practically one-third of the popula tion of the state. The meeting wa largely attended by white citizens, and a fund has been started to take the questio nto the highest court in the land.

Discrimination—1923. Maryland.

The Boy Scouts Budget.

The Baltimore Alliance announces in its budget for the coming year an item of $16,000 for welfare work among boys. This goes to the Boy Scouts movement.

A large part of the funds of the Alliance comes from direct municipal appropriation and the other from public subscriptions. In effect then the Negroes of Baltimore help to meet these bils through their taxes as well as through their productive labor that produces the funds contributed. Afro-American

Up to the present time the Boy Scouts' Council has refused to ALLOW colored boys to be included in their program. This is not only a refusal to DO SOMETHING FOR THE COLORED BOYS that will help them, but comes pretty near being downright dishonesty in that it wrongfully deprives them of money which on principles of fair play belongs to them. 3/30/23

We can but wonder how some public-spirited men face their own consciences.

THE HESS SHOE STORE

INSULTS COLORED PATRONS

N. Hess and Sons, 8 East Baltimore street, is another one fo our large shoe stores that believe in the "to the rear" policy for colored patrons. Last week a well-known school teacher entered the store, was courteously greeted, but at the same time insistently urged to "walk back." She refused and entering the elevator ascended to an upper floor, where she succeedd in seeing and interviewing a youthful-looking person said to be Mr. Hess.

The Baltimore Herald 7-4-23

A number of pointed questions finally elicited from this rather evasive and "filea-like" gentleman the information that such was the policy of the store.

It is thus clearly seen that those colored persons who persist in patronizing N. Hess and Sons, must do so at the expense of their pride and self-respect. We sincerely hope our race includes no such spineless and short-sighted individuals.

Discrimination—1923 Kentucky.

HAMILTON O. COACH WOULD NOT REMOVE RACE BOY FROM TEAM

Let Covington, Ky., Team Leave Field But Would Not Play Without Colored Boy.

Rather than take a colored boy out of the lineup of its baseball team on the demands of the Covington, Ky., team, the Hamilton (Ohio) High School quit the field recently and refused to play at all. This commendable action of the Ohioans, met with the general approval of the public in Hamilton and caused the following editorial to be written in the Hamilton *Evening Journal* of April 28:

Hamilton Hi's Colored Boys

Coach Kink showed the RIGHT SPIRIT in allowing the Covington, Ky., baseball team to walk off the field rather than yield to the demand of the visitors that A COLORED BOY be taken from the line-up.

This is not the first time that a Kentucky objection has been raised to the dark skinned boys of our high school. Last year a Newport football captain objected to the colored boys of the Hamilton eleven and refused to play if they were in the game.

It might be well to cut off sporting relations with Covington and Newport since they are so finicky about the color line. The colored lads attend our high school, play with the other boys and if they can "make the grade" to a place on a baseball nine or a football eleven they are entitled to every consideration.

Coach King is warranted in sticking to his colored boys. If any visiting team object let them go back home. The colored lads who have given their best to the Hamilton Hi teams are "WHITE" BENEATH THEIR SKIN.

Discrimination—1923
(Legislation Relating to)

BILL ELIMINATING RACE DISTINCTIONS INTRODUCED IN KAN.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Apr. 9.—(Pacific News Bureau) What is considered the most radical measure yet introduced in the Kansas legislature was recently introduced by Miss Minnie Grinstead of Liberal, Kansas, in the house.

The proposed bill would eliminate entirely any distinction between Negroes and white people, making compulsory for all theatres and hotels to admit Negroes the same as white persons. This bill is causing the Kansas motion picture theatre owners considerable worry and strong opposition against this bill from this source is expected.

Kansas Upset Over Bill in Lower House

Topeka, Kan., April 6.—(Pacific News Bureau).—What is considered the most radical measure ever introduced in the Kansas legislature was recently presented by Miss Minnie Grinstead of Liberal, Kan., in the house.

The proposed bill would eliminate entirely any distinction between races, making it compulsory for all theatres and hotels to admit our people the same as white persons. The bill is causing the Kansas motion picture theatre owners considerable worry and strong opposition from this source is expected.

Bill Eliminating Race Distinctions Introduced In Kansas Legislature

Woman Fosters Measure That Would Erace Entirely The Color Line In All Public Places

Pacific News Bureau.

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Kansas.

Discrimination—1923

Kansas.

SAYS NEGRO IN KANSAS IS JIM-CROWING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Topeka Plaindealer
Topeka, Kansas

The following letter shows how mean and contemptible some white people of Baxter Springs are in trying to deprive the Colored people of their education. They are compelled to attend a filthy old dilapidated school room while the whites have the very best of care.

The letter follows:

Editor, Plaindealer: 1-26-23

I think the position of the Editor of the Plaindealer is open and bold and is outspoken but there are some men in our state who will not come into the open and let their attitude be known, but having a fair knowledge of conditions as now obtains in our state there is one important phase of our group in this state that is a growing menace, and that is the desire of our people to give us separate schools where our boys and girls can teach. The desire to teach is alright, but why force upon the race an evil or an unjust discrimination that we are compelled to combat. One has only to go into any public place where white people operate and more often they refuse to serve Colored people. But there is no law in Kansas to prohibit our children from attending any public or state school and yet we are in the age of intelligence catering to American prejudice. How can we in honesty expect to be accorded equal privileges in public places when we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. We talk of conditions in the South as being intolerable and we are building up the same here. Hence in years to come we need not be surprised if they give us jim crow cars because we are satisfied with jim crow schools which we foster ourselves. Be not deceived. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, saith the Lord.

—Rev. Wm. B. Johnson.

Discrimination — 1923.

Indiana.

MAYOR SHANK AND MUDDY FEET.

The Freeman

Why is it that the Negro sections of our city are the last to receive oil for the streets? Let the genial mayor answer. Perhaps he needs some help. The plain truth is the Negro in the minds of office holders—that is, after election—is the last of pea time. Nobody pretends to see that he gets just consideration in anything. The least, anything, or nothing, is supposed to be good enough for him. Here it is nearly August and the Negro streets in splendid neighborhoods are clouds of dust r in case of rain country lanes of mud. Look at the streets running east and west. St. Clair, Eleventh, Twelfth, etc. Look at Missouri Street running North and South. There is Northwest Street, broad, and beautiful when kept clean. Alas, it is a Negro Street. It is an improved street, but there is no way telling it North of Tenth Street. The dust and mud are as thick there as any other dirt road. The slushing machine never goes North of Tenth Street on Northwest. Why?

The street men have a way of going along one of these dirty improved streets scrapping up the dust in a windrow in anticipation for the removing wagons and the oiling machines. Weeks and weeks intervene before the wagons and the oil come. In the meantime, the residents choke with this dust so civically disturbed. When the oil comes as it has in at least two or three instances it is not a drop in the bucket against the need.

Indianapolis Ind.

The Freeman submits that there is no section of the city so neglected as the Negro sections. Even the outlying white districts have received oil long ago. No other group of people are so patient so lng suffering, so easily satisfied, so non-complaining as the Negro. What do these things get him? Second, rate, third rate treatment. The Negroes have to bear their part of civic expense and they should rise up and make some reasonable demands. We call on the residents in these neighborhoods, the lodges, the clubs, and the churches to organize for a square deal. Come on boys, let's go down about 10,000 strong and put our muddy feet upon Lew Shank's desk. He said we could and he is certainly furnishing us the mud.

12-26-23

A FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

The suit brought against the Indianapolis School Board by Negro parents living in the neighborhood of School 36, to compel it to accept Negro children is a just one and should win out. The idea of having these youngsters travel the long distance past public school buildings provided by all the people to another school lacking in equipment and educational disciplines is contrary to the principles undergirding our best life. Why this hurtful discrimination? The prejudice of the dominant race must be served. The mania for segregating the Negro must be given right of way, our boasted democratic principles notwithstanding.

The Freeman

To be sure this effort upon the part of Negro parents to obtain equal educational opportunity for their children will be misconstrued and misrepresented. Many white people are so blinded by the class spirit as to see nothing in such a movement but a desire for "social equality." The matter of social justice will not be considered. Indeed many of these seem surprised and a bit peeved that Negroes should desire even the best things They distinguish sharply between the adequate and equal educational opportunities where Negroes are concerned. The 'adequate" opportunity may b anything or nothing, according to the community considering it. In rare instances, if ever, has adequate meant equal. Here and everywhere usually it is the adequate idea rather than the other that obtains. We make a great stir about this new building and that nw institution for the colored people, as if they are expected to have but little here below and that in some out of the way place. If somebody should perchance attempt a program of equal facility such as was done in the case of School No. 26, some years ago, the white community is outraged.

Indianapolis Ind.

11-24-23

This suit which merely seeks educational justice for a small group of Negro children should have the moral support of the good citizens of Indianapolis. Such legal action should never have been necessary. Doubtless the usual Negro-hating pressure was brought to bear upon the School Commissioners who simply ordered these children to the nearest Negro school. Nor does it appear that the matter of inconvenience, transportation and fullness of opportunity were considered. It is high time that this making of the Negro child in a white school district, a sort of football to be kicked around over town at the will of race prejudice, should be stopped.

CHARGES OF ABDUCTION MADE BY NEGRO STUDENT

Baltimore Sun

Denied

12-26-23

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 12.—Action has just begun here in the Monroe Circuit court in the legal battle started by Halson V. Eagleson, a Negro student of Indiana University, to prove that he is entitled to all the rights which the other students of the school are privileged. Last year, at te end of the football season, when the university team and band journeyed to Lafayette to celebrate, Eagleson, a member of the band, was obducted and carried into another county to prevent his appearance with the organization. Charges of kidnapping have been preferred aginst three students, Guy Owsley, Hugh Shields and Clarence Ullum. Indiana is said to have 400,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Discrimination — 1923 Illinois.

'ED' MORRIS ENTERS FIGHT TO BEAT JIM CROW THEATER

Chicago Defender

Morris Lewis' case against Frank Levin, owner of the Adams theater, for alleged violation of the state civil rights act was brought up Tuesday morning before Judge John Richardson.

Levin asked for a jury trial, thereby causing the case to be continued for a further hearing.

Mr. Lewis was represented in the action by Attorney Edward H. Morris. 3-31-23

Among the witnesses present Tuesday were: George Ralph Woodson, J. Blaine Poindexter, Levi E. Southe, Mrs. India M. Lee, Mrs. William Purnell and W. Russell Davis, all of whom claim to have been subjected to various forms of discrimination at the hands of employees of the Adams theater. Levin's practice was to force all persons of color to sit in the front row of his theater.

RACE DISCRIMINATION STOPPED AT ADAMS THEATER

Frank C. Levin, owner of the Adams theater, 20 East Adams St., appeared before Judge Haynes in the action brought by Morris Lewis under the civil rights act alleging discrimination against race people.

Mr. Lewis was represented by Attorney Edward H. Morris; J. Blaine Poindexter of the Defender, George Ralph Woodson, prominent in the Forester fraternal circles and Levi E. Southe of the Liberty Life Insurance company being present as supporting witnesses.

Upon the information by Mr. Levin that he had ordered the discrimination stopped and in agreeing to assure equal rights under the law to patrons, Mr. Morris in conference with the state's attorney recommended that the prosecution be dismissed.

Such an order was entered by Judge Hayes and discrimination at the Adams theater has stopped.

Among other things Levin agreed to give a check covering the amount paid in in admission fees by the persons complaining, the money vouched for by said check to be given to a charitable organization Mr. Lewis chose to name.

COLORED PEOPLE BARRED FROM WHITE CHICAGO CEMETERY

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Discrimination in cemeteries, "that last resting place where dust returns to dust,' and where it would seem that if ever the vanities of man are to be cast aside it would be there, have sprung to the force as another example of the rapidly approaching "color line" in this popularly acclaimed colored man's paradise. 5-19-23

Sergeant Frank Lampton, a civil war veteran, who last February celebrated his 100th birthday, died here May 5th and arragnements were made to inter the body in Oakwoods' cemetery, known as a "white cemetery" although thousands of colored people were buried there in days past. The funeral cortege passed into the grounds, the bell tolled as the body of the veteran clad in grand army uniform and draped in the American flag passed by in its expensive casket and the funeral party paused at the edge of the grave. The pall-bearers lifted the casket over freshly dug cavern when suddenly a command came to stop; the grave diggers were ordered to remove the box and fill the hole It seemed the authorities had not known the corpse was colored. $400 had been paid for the lot, but Negroes, it seems, are now permitted only in an addition near the railroad track. Attorney G. C. Adams, son-in-law of the deceased, remonstrated but was rebuked and promptly filed suit against the cemetery. Humiliated and chagrinned the mourners left the cemetery. The body is held at McDade's Undertaking parlors pending the outcome.

The case has brought to the fore the fact that practically every cemetery in Chicago with the exception of the two colored burial grounds, Lincoln and Glenwood Cemeteries, have some restriction either in high price or treatment which discourages colored purchases. This is in spite of a law on the statue books which prohibits discrimination in cemeteries.

The leading undertaker in Chicago when approached by an Associated Negro Press reporter said, 'I think we are getting just what we deserve. In spite of the fact that they know they are not wanted 50 per cent of my clients clamour to get in a white cemetery. Why not bury at Lincoln or Glenwood? There is in Lincoln, one of the really beautiful burial parks of the city, with every modern improvement and convenience, with colored officers and staff, its president, Thomas Allen, being recognized throughout this entire section as one of the most capable cemetery men in the country. Glenwood, too, is growing rapidly and we can if we choose lay our loved ones away amid inviting surrounds where they are both welcomed and respected."

The present case is causing considerable comment and the outcome is beign awaited with interest. It is safe to predict that the attention directed toward the embarrassment suffered at the white cemeteries will reflect favorably toward Lincoln and Glenwood.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS DISCUSSED AS NEGROES MOVE NORTH.

Dallas Express 5-26-23

Chicago, May 26.—And still they come, whites as well as blacks. It must be remembered that the whites are coming to the North, too. With their preconceived notions of what should be done with the Colored people, which they bring North with them, and for the most part keep and propagate, is where much real race friction North is born.

There went to Cleveland, Ohio, for example, a few days ago, a young woman from South Carolina. She is to take an influential executive position where she will be in a position to advance her views of how "Colored folks should be treated." There has just been elected in Michigan, an Episcopal bishop, born, reared, and educated in Virginia, albeit, he has had some experience in Japan. He is in a position to do good or harm, according to his views on racial subjects.

Every northern center is getting many white southerns. They are coming in large numbers, although not as large as the Colored migrants. They are plainly and easily picked out on the streets and in public places, not only by their manner of dress, but by their remarks, and traditional discussion of the "race problem."

Schools Big Issue.

With the coming of thousands of Colored people North, the biggest issue confronting the communities, aside from the housing, is the school question. It is most serious, and will no doubt create much discussion before there is a satisfactory adjustment for all concerned.

The school question is divided, and the people are divided. In many northern centers there are mixed schools; in some there are mixed teachers. There are a number of communities where the teachers are not mixed, where there is a quiet movement afoot to separate schools, in "order that our girls may teach." These movements, for the most part, are fostered by the new comers from the South, who would prefer separation. They are opposed by the established Colored families and that small element of whites who believe in "Equal opportunity."

In some places, as in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, where there are some separate schools (graded schools) and mixed high schools, there is and has been considerable agitation for separate high schools. Even in Cleveland, where there has never in history been a separate school, and Detroit, and Pittsburgh, separate schools have grown to be a general topic and issue.

Northern Colleges.

Now, the people of the North are to be confronted with another problem. That of establishing Colored Colleges and Universities in the North, as in the South for Colored. This promises to be a big subject which will require years to adjust. The Associated Negro Press can state with authority that the Methodist Episcopal church is seriously considering the establishment of a big university in the North; probably Chicago. A leading offical said, "There is Wilberforce in Ohio, Lincoln in Pennsylvania, why not other schools to meet the needs of the new migration?" Methodist educators are inclined to answer that "It should be done."

Colored Baptists representing fourteen Northern states held a meeting in Detroit last week in which they decided not only to go seriously into the establishment of a school in Chicago, but in at least half dozen other northern centers, and a committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangement.

CHINESE RESTAURANT IN LOOP DRAWS COLOR LINE

Chicago Defender 10-13-23

The Joy You Lo company, a Chinese chow suey restaurant located at 18-20 North Clark St., refused to serve Bahama L. Ward and Fred Pleasant, salesmen for the Apex Rotary Electric shop.

When the young men entered the place a few days ago and walked into one of the booths they were told by a Chinese waiter that the booths were all reserved. The customers suggested eating in the main dining room and were informed that all the tables there were reserved. The head waiter then told them the restaurant did not cater to "Colored trade."

Mr. Ward and Mr. Pleasant immediately consulted Attorney Harris B. Gaines of the firm of Ellis & Westbrooks, who advised them to swear out warrants for the arrest of the waiter and manager of the restaurant.

JIM CROW THE DEAD AT OAKWOODS CEMETERY

Chicago Whip 10-13-23

A notice was circulated among undertakers early this week announcing that beginning November 1 the unsold lots and graves in Oakwoods Cemetery will be sold to members of the Caucasian race only. According to the notice the action came as a result of resolutions passed by the board of directors of the cemetery. Oakwoods Cemetery has been extensively used as a burial ground for all races in the past. Business headquarters of the cemetery are at 1035 E. 67th street.

URGES COMBINE FOR COLOR LINE ON SOUTH SIDE

Chicago Defender 10-13-23

Two hundred south side property owners, meeting in the Kenwood club at 47th street and Lake Park avenue, were urged Tuesday to join the Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Owners' Association, so as to help combat the threatened influx of colored people into these districts. By so doing, they were told by Franklin Browne, a director of the association, they would insure an increase in the values of their property.

"A fire insurance policy costs a great deal more than membership in our organization costs you," he declared. "And yet the earnings from your fire insurance policy are not nearly one-half so much as those from our association. We must band together against the more than 130,000 Negroes who are daily seeking to obtain flats in our district."

The association's assessment, it was stated, is 20 cents per foot for improved property.

JUDGE DESIRES HIS OPINION TO OVERRIDE LAW?

Chicago

Wants Defender to Inform Its Readers That Color Does Make a Difference

Defender

Another instance of American justice was revealed recently when Donald Graham, a university student who was passing through Chicago on his way to visit relatives in the South, was arrested by Officer Coolidge of the Cottage Grove Ave. police station because he resented an insult offered him by a waiter in a restaurant at 202 East 31st St. owned by Walter Powers. The case was first called on Saturday, Nov. 24, in the boys' court presided over by Judge Hellander, but was continued to Dec. 5 when upon a plea by Alderman Louis B. Anderson the student was dismissed.

12-15-23

According to testimony offered by Graham at the first hearing, he had happened into the restaurant about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening and sat at the counter between the policeman and another white man. When the other man saw that he was not white he immediately arose and took another seat, at the same time muttering something under his breath about eating with a "coon." Graham then turned and apologized to the highly indignant white man for contaminating the atmosphere by sitting near him.

At this point the waiter approached the student with the remark that as a "nigger" he had talked too much. Graham then informed him that as a waiter it was his duty to serve and not to tell patrons when when not to speak. Here, according to testimony, the policeman, a burly Irishman, snatched the boy from the stool and after striking him a severe blow on the side of his head dragged him across 31st St. where he was held until the patrol came. The student was then thrown into the Cottage Grove Ave. dungeon where he was held until Friday night when he was booked on a disorderly conduct charge. He was later released on bail.

When word of the case reached the Chicago Defender two reporters called at the restaurant, which has a notorious reputation for discrimination against our people. As soon as the waiter saw them enter he took himself to the front of the room, where he became busy rubbing the counter with a rag. After a long wait, during which time the topics of the day were discussed, the servant returned and slammed the silverware on the counter. He next set a glass of water down with such force that it splashed into the lap of one of the men. This same performance was repeated with the coffee and pie. This food was not eaten because the men feared that it had been tampered with.

This information was given Judge Hellander the next morning at Graham's trial and he requested the reporters to have the Defender "tell its readers to stay out of restaurants where they were not wanted." Upon dismissing Graham Wednesday he emphasized this remark by telling the student to "get out of Chicago and when you come back stay out of places where you will get into trouble."

These remarks can only be taken to mean that a judge sitting in a Chicago court of justice upholds prejudice and discrimiantion. He encourages law breaking and upholds by innuendo if not by actual practice things that are forbidden by the United States and Illinois constitutions.

Instead of carrying out the mandates of Judge Hellander the Chicago Defender advises its readers to go into these restaurants whenever the opportunity presents itself. Do not be boisterous or vindictive, but orderly; conduct yourselves properly and demand the best. Report all cases where you are refused service or treated unfairly. If the management of these places wish to cater to a certain class or race let them openly violate the law by placing signs in their windows or move into districts where they may have their preference without affront to the majority of people in that neighborhood.

The restaurant on 31st St., a stamping ground for taxicab drivers who object to eating with our people and yet are willing to earn their wages by driving them around, is one of three on the South side owned by Walter Powers. In only one of them is the Race man accorded privileges accorded other men. This restaurant, the worst looking and most poorly kept of the trio, thrives upon the patronage of our men and women. In the other two they are given rotten service and inferior food. The third restaurant is on Cottage Grove Ave. near 39th St

Discrimination — 1923

Georgia.

Atlanta Independent.

"DUSKY PATRONS" AND "ELEVATED PERCHES."

One evening last week a Negro, white or black, or red or whatnot, snatched a roll of greenback and several cartons of silver coins from the ticket seller to the gallery patronons of the Grand Theater in the alley entrance. The reports say the ticket seller succeeded in wrenching the greenback from the hand of a "long, tall, mulatto Negro," but he fled down the alley with the silver.

The news item from the Atlanta Journal stated that "a long line of dusky patrons was waiting at the negro entrance." The Atlanta Constitution stated that the Negroes were waiting to secure tickets to their "elevated perches."

First it appears that the Journal reporter was seriously affected with colorphobia as he wrote his news story. Possibly he did not see the line at all; possibly he did see it and everybody there appeared dusky to him because of the fact that they were all Negroes. The adjective "dusky," when used in reference to people, is highly obnoxious. While dusky may mean partially black, it is, when used, commonly understood as an unfavorable reflection, and is objectionable to the noun it describes. The reference was wholly unnecessary in explaining the robbery.

The Constitution reporter certainly had a "bird's eye view" of the gallery when he referred to gallery seats as "elevated perches," and certainly must have regarded the line of "dusky patrons" as black birds, waiting to perch in the peanut gallery as upon a limb of a tree.

These unnecessary reflections by the daily press, while not justified are permitted by the conduct of Negroes who enter jim-crow theaters through the alley route. "Yes they were there—doctors, lawyers school teachers and business men subscribing to such insults, trotting down a dirty alley with the grace and ease of lords and queens to climb upon elevated perches in a peanut gallery. There may be some little excuse for the ignorant but absolutely none for the so-called intelligent "dusky patrons," and the attendance of the one is about equal to that of the others.

No self-respecting person, be he white or black, or red or whatnot, is going to support a peanut gallery with an alley entrance when denied the privilege of full enjoyment of any and all other parts of the theater, and, the Independent confesses its inability to fathom the reason why the so-called educated Negroes of Atlanta can pass the Auditorium Theater in Auburn avenue and go up town to an alley entrance theater thereby subjecting themselves to all manner of embarrassment. The excuse, offered by some, that the local Negro theater does not carry vaudeville is hardly justifiable in the face of the facts that it rarely has sufficient patronage to keep its doors open at the present. It cannot now nor ever will be able to compete with white theaters until it is assured of reasonable patronage from Negroes. It certainly cannot hope for any white patronage.

Just as long as Negroes fail to support their own amusement places, just so long will the programs offered be limited. Just as long as Negroes subject themselves to embarrassing circumstances, just so long must they expect embarrassment and insult. In them lies the remedy. They alone are responsible.

LEST WE FORGET.

By Kelly Miller.

Harvard university has declared her colors. The white flag of race surrender has been hoisted over America's most ancient institution of learning. Founded in the name of Christ and the church, she has become the advocate of caste and color. After an existence of nearly three hundred years, on the basis of democracy and Christianity, she has finally taken a decided stand of reaction and apostasy. The implacable enemy of democratic equality has invaded the sacred precincts of fair Harvard. Education has capitulated to color. Politics, economics, religion have long since made their peace with the god of race prejudice. Education was the longest to hold out.

The Negro can only denounce and condemn. He has little or no power to overcome. The decision is clear, clean-cut and climacteric. Roscoe Bruce represents the highest type of Negro opportunity and culture. The son of a senator, thoroughly educated from the ground up, every inch of him a gentleman polished to the nail. A son of Harvard, he desires generation continuance through his equally promising son. His alma mater shuts the door of hope in his face. The more money an institution secures the less democratic is it prone to become. Harvard has spent millions of dollars on her new freshman dormitories, in which all freshmen are compelled to room. But the Negro cannot room there on account of his race, therefore a Negro cannot be a freshman at Harvard. Prejudice, however, is never rigidly logical. Special dispensation to room elsewhere would doubtless be granted the Negro applicant. The reason alleged is indeed flimsy. The university claims that it cannot force its students to room in a dormitory with a member of the Negro race. An institution that cannot enforce its own regulations thereby confesses its inherent fatal weakness. How will Harvard compel the races to sit in class together if the whites object? How can she enforce the co-education of the Jew and Gentile if the more numerous race protests? If carried to its ultimate conclusion the university would be wholly without power to enforce its own regulations and must needs deteriorate in authority and prestige. It is perfectly obvious that the department of logic at Harvard stands greatly in need of strengthening. Negroes will of course continue to attend Harvard under humiliating conditions. To deny or withhold one one-hundredth of one's rights or privileges vitiates the enjoyment of the remaining ninety-nine. "Fair Harvard" is no longer fair to the Negro. We may indeed be thankful that a few consistent friends remain. We are told that a graduate of the class of eighteen-sixty made the most emphatic protest. He embodied the spirit of his day and generation which differs so radically from our own. All have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. The idolatry of race has not yet completely supplanted the true religion of humanity.

The announcement is deeply significant to the Negro. It completes the circle of segregation. It vindicates and justifies the South. It all but unifies the white race in the bond of iniquity. Every institution will quote the example of Harvard when the Negro student becomes claimant for equal treatment. But let us not only denounce and condemn but let us also study and understand. The Negro is being penned up in residential areas in all of our large cities with as much ease as a herdsman herds his sheep. Go to, says a little group of real estate manipulators in Washington, the capital of the nation, let us confine the Negro to certain restricted areas. They take down the real estate map and mark out mete bounds setting the limits of our habitation. We walk in as unconsciously and as unconcernedly as dumb driven cattle. A hundred thousand educated Negroes show little or no power of resistance to the compelling force of race proscription. We read in the Scripture: "In vain does the fowler spread his net in the presence of any bird." And yet the black bird is caught in the snares of the net spread under his very eyes. What is true of Washington is equally true of every city in the land. We went to the supreme court and had it declare void certain ordinances of segregation. We justly rejoiced at the victory. And yet segregation has abated no whit as result of that decision. It goes on just as effectively without as with it.

The race is being shut off and shunted in all relations of life. The Harvard incidence but sets us to thinking more keenly. We must gain self knowledge. There must emerge a race consciousness. We must understand our own strength and weakness, so that we may endure with fortitude that which we cannot resist.—

The demand for an all race conference becomes more imperative as the days come and go.—Pittsburg Courier.

Discrimination — 1923 General.

DISCRIMINATION IN ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION

Baltimore Herald 2-7-23

(Chicago Tribune

If Illinois, New Jersey, New York, etc., cannot annul an objectionable amendment to the Constitution, then Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, etc., should not have the right to annul two. In the Southern States the right of citizens to vote has been abridged on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude, and Congress does not reduce the representation o fthese States, as it is required to do when there is such denial of political liberty.

Everybody sits wiht an easy conscience in the case of this serious annulment of the American Constitution. Here solemn political rights are taken away from American citizens. In the case of prohibition a personal right is taken away. The Southern States were largely instrumental in giving the United States the Eighteenth Amendment. If they want it to stick we say that for every dollar appropriated by Congress for the enforcement of a law denying private rights another shall be appropriated by the Federal Government to see that black men get their Constitutional rights in the South.

The Constitution is either sacred throughout and in all its mandates or one amendment is as little binding as another.

JOHNS HOPKINS--MOST SINISTER INFLUENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE

The Negro American.

Blease and Vardaman Type of Negro Haters Has Given Way to Prejudiced Writers of Scientific Books and Magazines

M. W.

By Dr. Nima P. Garfield

If I shall be called upon to name the one factor in American life and influence that contributes most toward hindering the progress of the Negro I should answer—Johns Hopkins University. H 1312

The whole thing is clear in my mind. That school investigates practically everything with colored and white in mind. This is especially true in scientific matters. Wherever the graduates of Johns Hopkins go they carry this spirit.

One notable example is that of Dr. Christian and his satellites in the Howard Medical School. Williams the obstetrician has written a book on obstetrics in which he makes charge after charge against our colored women and there is no one to reply, because it came from Johns Hopkins. Others accept these things without question. The sad things is that our colored people must, themselves be jim-crowed and humiliated for the purpose of letting such rot be given out to the public about them.

Hopkins' Statistics Unfair

Then the Johns Hopkins statistical and experimented studies on syphilis are accepted practically everywhere. As a result whenever a colored man, woman or child enters a white clinic syphilis is the first thing considered and must therefore be ruled out before considering.

This is upon the basis that "syphilis is more prevalent among Negroes than among the whites." What is more they claim a race susceptibility or predisposition to syphilis. Can you see how far-reaching a thing is. It affects the Negro socially, politically and economically.

The Negro is rated in insurance companies in accordance with the scientific estimate that Johns Hopkins places upon the race. Our blood is degraded. Mixture with Negro blood is dangerous on account of syphilis therefore degeneracy, intermarriage laws-purification-fadists, negrophobia-Ku Klux Klan-lynching etc, etc. a vicious circle.

Stay Out of White Hospitals

One of Johns Hopkins fundamental problems is to prove that the Negro is fundamentally inferior to the white race. They are working on that proposition from several angles. I wish it were possible to keep Negroes away from every white hospital especially in the South, although as I have said, the John's Hopkins spirit has permeated most northern institutions. This can be prevented only by having our own hospitals and then in having them conducted by our own men.

The white man is bound to prove to his own satisfaction that the Negro is made of inferior stuff, that his germ is inferior and that since we cannot by any known means improve the germ, since acquired characters can not be transmitted or since we know no ways of ensuring the transmission of them, the reproduction of the Negro stock should be discouraged, limited or carefully controlled. The whole thing work untold mischief . Just such sort of thing is being taught in our big universities today.

I want to recommend that you get a copy of applied Eugenics by Popenoe and Johnson especially for the chapter in there on the color line.

Johnson's Book Called Dangerous

That is a dangerous book, a powerful enemy of the colored people. Nothing has been said about it by our leaders. They seem not to be acquainted with. It has gone unchallenged. It can be exploded, but it must be undertaken with great care and with a knowledge of facts. The book presents a great thesis and ends with the impression given that the whole thing is based upon scientific truth—but it is not.

There is a reference in that book to DuBois and the N. A. A. C. P. It is true that the plea of the N. A. A. C .P. is opposition to a contemplated passage of an intermarriage law does substitute a pitiful plea in lieu of an argument and makes a very poor showing. The N. A. A. C. P. is a powerful organization doing a wonderful amount of good but even Dr. DuBois, as well informed as he is on social, economic, political and perhaps many other topics can not consider himself sufficient to cope with all phases of the movement against the Negro.

Negro Barters Change Style

The form of activity is no longer that of the Tillman, Cole Blease and James K. Vardaman type, but it is rather of a subtler, of a more dangerous underhand type. One finds these discussions in scientfic magazines and journals of various societies- such as the Journal of Heredity and in the various publications on Eugenics and Genetics. Much of this stuff affords support to the Ku Klux Klan.

The white man in this country is rabid, i. e. the so called old American stock because this old stock is rapidly dying out and is not reproducing itself. It must recruit itself from some blood of the various foreign elements in this country. What blood must be excluded and by what scientfic means is being decided by the Professors of Biology in our American universities.

The Ku Klux Klan is the organization destined to carry out the program for the reason that it takes too long to get the sleepy lazy, tired, ignorant masses to appreciate the thing if presented sented from a scientific point of view. Appeal to prejudice upon a basis of race, color and religion is forceful and response is quickly made.

Chicago University Teaches Inferiority Bunk Also

At the University of Chicago there is a course in Evolution Genetics and Eugenics in which Johnson's book is used as a text. This course is given every quarter and there are no prerequisites. The white students swallow that stuff without a gulp. Negroes sit in class and have to listen to the teacher say that the Negro had never accomplish anything worth while, that he had never contributed anything to civilization, that when left alone as he has been in Africa for thousands of years he has shown no ability to build up a civilization, that the Negro is therefore an undesirable element of our population, a dysgenic element.

The teacher frankly stated that he believed that the law preventing intermarriage between the races to be proper and that such laws should be passed in every State. Furthermore he stated that there should be laws forbidding sexual intercourse between whites and blacks. He urged that appeal be made to public sentiment discouraging intimate social contact of such a nature as might lead to sexual intercourse or intermarriage. Now if the thing is made so strong at the University of Chicago, you can imagine what it would be in Hopkins, the University of Texas or the University of Georgia

VICKSBURG MISS POST

JUNE 5, 1923

NEGRO SEGREGATION

IN THE NORTH

Negroes in the southern states who are giving ear to the alluring call from the North of high wages and unrestricted privileges, would do well to read an item in the day's news from Cincinnati and compare its meaning with the rosy promises being held out to them by labor agents and others. The particular item concerned the trial of a young negro from Alabama who had been arrested on several occasions charged with burglary and receiving stolen property. The trial judge was unusually severe on the defendant and, in the course of his condemnation, said:

The case is further proof that the many thousands of negroes now in this city from Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, have demonstrated the absolute and immediate necessity of the segregation of that race, not only in this city, but in all northern cities, and the constant listing and police surveillance of that race in order to protect the northern whites from their influence. Induced by crooked labor agents to flock to the North in search for high wages, the recent repeated mobbing of police officers while engaged in the enforcement of laws against immorality and gambling by negroes shows another need for the immediate action by police heads to effect segregation,

Whatever may be said of lynchings and mob violence in the South the records show that in all such cases the guilty parties only are in danger from the wrath of the mob. But in the North, as testified to by happenings in East St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere when the mob spirit is aroused against the negro it vents itself in the wholesale slaughter of all members of the race, whether guilty or innocent. What has happened in these and other northern communities should warn the negro against the supposed benevolent and kindly treatment he is promised up there. And now comes Cincinnati with another warning against putting confidence in the promises that the negro will have unrestricted rights to live where he pleasse and go where he pleases.

The negroes of the South who are getting along very well where they are and will do the best sort of service for themselves and their families if they let well enough alone. Instead of diminishing their troubles they are going to increase them by their northern exodus. — Commercial Appeal.

Education in the North

In October, 1921, I contributed an article to the Educational Review in which I touched upon the mooted question of mixed and separate schools.

The mere mention of the issue evoked widespread comment and criticism. Of course my motive was impugned. This is an understood requital of every one who essays to handle public questions.

I notice that the editor of the Crisis has attracted critical fire in his direction.

The basic difficulty consists in the vain attempt in trying to apply the canons of logic to a situation of inherent illogicality. When the race demands a Negro staff for the Federal hospital at Tuskegee, it accepts segregation, or at least yields to its inevitability. The rigors of logic would moderate if not estop the Tuskegee demandants denunciatory outcry against segregation.

The Messenger is the only publication that has come to my notice that has the courage of consistency which, I think, is at the expense of practical wisdom.

Consistency is a jewel which the practical statesman relegates to the annable moralizer. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Let me lay down a platform upon which every Negro can stand, some in the middle, and some it may be around the edge.

"WHEREVER AND WHENEVER THE NEGRO IS RELEGATED BY PUBLIC SENTIMENT TO SEPARATE AREAS THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE CIRCUMSCRIBED ZONE SHOULD BE COMMANDED BY NEGRO TALENT AND AMBITION. THE SHIP DESIGNED TO CARRY ONLY NEGRO PASSENGERS, SHOULD BE COMMANDED BY A NEGRO CAPTAIN AND CREW OF CAPABLE SEAMANSHIP."

N Y C WORLD

JUNE 3, 1923

A SOUTHERNER ON RACE PREJUDICE

To the Editor of The World:

Concerning the exclusion of Miss Augusta Savage from the School of Arts in Fontainebleau, I should like to speak for a small minority—those white Southerners capable of common decency toward Negroes.

As O. Henry once said of himself, I am a Southerner, but not by profession. I do not stand when the band plays "Dixie" or try to make others stand. I do not preface my contribution to any discussion of the Negro problem by telling how I loved my black mammy. As a matter of fact, I didn't, but I am able nevertheless to respect her descendants.

I don't contend that I "love" or "understand" or "know how to handle" Negroes because of my Southern birth, but I am able to contemplate Negroes with advantages equal or superior to my own without wanting to lynch them. I do not feature my Southern accent—which in the dark couldn't be told from that of my black mammy—nor stress the fact that I came, as early as possible, from Georgia. In other words, I am emphatically not of the Southern type whose ideal is to do in Rome as the Atlantans do who, fleeing the cultural desert that is our home, conceive it as their mission to spread race prejudice and make the whole world safe for the particularly barbarous practices which have grown up in our degenerate communities as the aftermath of slavery and war. These Southerners are not content to come away, as they do come in droves in search of education, jobs, opportunity—all that the North still spells for Southerners black and white—but they must spread their virus wherever they go; they must poison the minds of unsophisticated Northerners against their black fellow-citizens.

As a white Southerner who has long since outgrown this detestable attitude, I am unbearably humiliated at having a serious (?) committee of artists announce their intention of catering to the boorishness of my section by the exclusion of a promising young colored woman from the art school at Fontainebleau. They suggest, probably with reason, that certain Southerners will behave badly if Miss Savage is allowed to attend. In this they are doubtless right, but—and I never cease wondering at the mental attitude of such committees—why exclude Miss Savage for such a reason? To a European not tainted by color prejudice such reasoning would, I think, read like something from "Through the Looking Glass." No one has suggested that Miss Savage is likely to behave badly to the Southern students, although she has good reason to look upon them with suspicion. Her reported attitude seems to me a marvel of dignity and good breeding. Is the American Committee really keen on giving Europe the impression that the Bourbon Southerner is the ideal American type, and to conceal from it the existence of gifted colored Americans?

FANNIE MAY HILL.

New York, May 30.

Discrimination—1923.

ASK HARDING TO REMOVE COL. SHERRILL

North Carolinean's Attempt To Extend Segregation Here is Cause

The Washington Bulletin

In a strong plea to the President the Civic Center of Affiliated Associations went on record as being against the continuance of Col. Sherrill, of North Carolina (a Harding appointee in charge of public parks and grounds) in office. The Association's position was set forth in a letter addressed to President Harding last week. 5-5-23

The letter, which was sent by Mr. W. D. Nixon, president and Mr. H. E. Barnett, secretary is as follows:

N.Y. April 30, 1923.

To the President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

As the responsible head and director of the policies of this great Republic, we appeal to you to right the wrong that is being perpetrated, under the shadow of the Executive Mansion, against the colored people of every state of the Union. The public parks and grounds provided by the Government for the recreation of the American people are either closed against the colored race or our group is segregated to a designated section or day, thereby Jim Crowing us—in order to enable us to play golf, lawn tennis and other health-giving activities established by the Government for all the citizens. This un-American, humiliating and detestable prejudice in the capital of the Nation on Government grounds is most reprehensible in a free country.

Twelve million colored American citizens look to you and confidently expect you to right the wrong and to declare officially the use of the parks as free alike to all Americans. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherrill, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds is directly responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition as evidenced in the discrimination at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial; the placing of discriminatory signs in the National Rock Creek Park; the persistent endeavor to locate a colored bathing-beach on the Virginia side of the Potomac River and inserting in the War Department estimates, an item for a separate park for colored people which he urged before the Senate Committee on Hearing, and other racial discriminations under the dome of the Capitol. He has done more to incense hostilities, foster race hatred and create contempt for law and order than the combined efforts of Emma Goldman and the Reds to spread disloyalty among the masses.

In order to halt this wide-spread dissatisfaction, we ask you as the head of the Government to wipe out this intolerable practice of race-segregation so that foreign Nations may not continue to point the finger of scorn at our Government.

We feel, Mr. President, that for the good of our country and the peace and good-will of over twelve millions of colored citizens that Colonel Sherrill should be removed from his present position, and we hereby request that this be done that our manhood and our respect for law be not crushed out by prejudice and race discrimination.

Respectfully,
W. D. NIXON, President;
H. E. BARNETT, Secretary

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 16, 1923

DIXIE IN TURMOIL ABOUT ITS LATEST RACE CONTROVERSY

D.C.

Negro Banker and Insurance Man Invited to Join Rate Fight, Then Asked to Quit.

IGNORANT HE WAS COLORED SAYS WASHINGTON MAN.

J. A. Arnold, Vice President of Southern Tariff Association, Is Centre of the Battle.

By LESTER A. WALTON

A new race issue has flared up in Dixie, due to no fault of the inhabitants of that section. J. A. Arnold of Washington, Vice President of the Southern Tariff Association, invited C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., Negro banker and insurance head, to join a movement in opposition to Congress adopting a discriminatory schedule on Southern products. Representing institutions having more than $3,000,000 invested in Southern securities, Spaulding consented to co-operate.

Subsequently he was dropped from the committee, Arnold accusing the deposed member of having failed to make known his racial identity. "How did I know you were ignorant of the fact that I was a Negro?" retorted Spaulding.

Controversy Raging.

Now a red-hot controversy is raging between the two over who "spilled the beans." Spaulding is highly thought of in Durham and the daily press of that city is giving him columns of space to hurl verbal brickbats at Arnold in his argument to prove who "cut a hog."

C. C. Spaulding is considered by many the most outstanding Negro business man in the United States. He is President of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham and Raleigh; President of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company, advertised as "the largest Negro life insurance company in the world, with $41,000,000 insurance in force"; Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Negro Business League, and member of the Southern Interracial Commission.

Nov. 20 the following telegram was received by him:

"Deflation of values of Southern products certain if United States Tariff Commission yields to appeals of powerful, selfish organized interests antagonistic to South, who are seeking reduction tariff schedule on vegetable oils, involving cotton seed, peanut, dairy and other Southern products, by invoking flexible provision present Tariff Law and who are bringing strong pressure to bear on the new Congress to materially reduce and practically destroy Southern raw material tariff schedule.

"Such action will adversely affect every bank security and bring disaster to the South. We must prevent this discrimination against us. If your producers are permitted to remove present debt burden, conditions must remain stable and free from tariff charges and inequalities. I have issued a call for a conference of Southern producing interests at Chattanooga Dec. 7 and 8.

"We are preparing an appeal to banking, manufacturing, mercantile and producing interests of the South to lend moral support and give financial assistance to the worthy movement, and in order to make the committee thoroughly representative and highly influential, we desire to add your name to the list of other outstanding citizens of your State.

"Active service on your part not necessary, as experienced organizers will handle details. We must have your prestige and influence in preventing this calamity and urge you grant permission for the use of your name."

Not the First Time.

The following reply was sent to the Southern Tariff Association: "Use my name if your program is based one your telegram of Nov. 20."

Spaulding contends he was left no other alternative than to answer as he did, for, as he is connected with concerns having more than $3,000,000 invested in Southern securities, white as well as colored, it was his duty to seize the opportunity to protect these securities if their fair value was threatened.

"This is not the first time invitations have been extended to our business institutions," declares Spaulding. "Our concerns are members of several national associations. They pay the prescribed fees and receive all the benefits the same as other members. Our sole reason for belonging to these associations is to get the information they give and enjoy the protection they provide. We have never sought to establish social relations."

Following the first telegram the Negro banker was the recipient of another, which read: "You have been chosen as member of the Reception Committee to meet Hon. Frank W. Mondell, member of War Finance Corporation, who will arrive Chattanooga Dec. 5, to address Southern Tariff Association on subject, "Tariff Levies as a Factor in Loan Values.' Please advise acceptance."

Suspecting the reception to the ex-Congressman would be in the nature of a social affair and not desiring to be the central figure in a "social equality" discussion, he sent this wire: "Regret inability to serve on Reception Committee. Appreciate your invitation."

It was a few days later that the Southern Tariff Association learned that C. C. Spaulding was a Negro and then steps were taken to sever his connections with the movement. That the races do not mix in the South was the chief reason assigned by Arnold for the association taking this step.

In replying to the Vice President of the Southern Tariff Association, Mr. Spaulding wrote:

"I notice you say races do not mix in the South. I do not understand your meaning, but I do know in North Carolina Negroes and white folk do mix in economic, civic and welfare improvements, and you never hear of any friction between the races unless it is caused by some undesirable white or colored person. I think there should be a more thorough understanding between the races everywhere. The strong should bear the infirmities of the weak, especially when doing so does not conflict with social relations.

Would Not Intrude.

"I have lived in the South all my life and think I know more about the Southern white people than you do, and I think they know me better than you do. I would not think of intruding my presence any place where not desired. I neither released the telegram to the press, nor gave my name to your association. The whole episode is caused by a lack of information on your part.

"The Negro has gained his civilization by coming in contact with the American white man. Since our banks have no organization such as yours, we have to join them for that purpose only. If the Southern Tariff Association, or any other national association, is going to shut the door of opportunity in the Negro's face and refuse him the information which could be gotten by listening to a lecture given to bankers, then it does not seem to me that the association is functioning.

"I have no grievance in the matter whatever and have nothing to regret for what I have done. I am consoling myself with the fact that we shall all reap what we sow."

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which C. C. Spaulding is President, has many thousands of dollars invested in municipal bonds in the State, aside from having several hundred thousand dollars on deposit with the State Government.

Discrimination — 1923. Delaware.

NOW JIM CROW PUBLIC PARK

McCoach Playground Open On Sundays

Sunday, a week ago, the McCoach Playground at 18th and Catharine streets was ordered by Director of Welfare Warburton, to be thrown open to the public. This is the only one of the many playgrounds in the city which was ever open on Sunday. The reason is obvious. For a long time the aristocratic residents of the exclusive Rittenhouse Square have wished to be rid of the Colored children and grown-ups who not only frequented the public square on Sundays, but who took full advantage of its facilities for recreation on week days. It was admitted by Miss Ross, (white,) in charge of this playground, so the report goes, that the order of the plutocratic Director Warburton was issued purposely to keep colored people out of Rittenhouse Square. No other conclusion could possibly be reached in view of the fact that no Colored resident requested that the McCoach playground be made an exception and opened on Sunday. Had the Director ordered the playgrounds frequented by foreigners to be opened on Sunday, we could readily understand. Why, since they do not recognize the Sabbath and their children may be seen playing baseball and all sorts of games in the streets on Sunday. Our children come from a God-fearing race and are rarely seen at play on Sundays, while our churches are crowded on that day. The very first person to protest this undemocratic and discriminatory order to Director Warburton was Crawford Cook, committeeman from this district, who told Mr. Warburton that he would not stand for any such discrimination in his district. He told the Director that he must either keep this playground closed on Sundays or order them all open. So vehemently did Mr. Cook protest that the playground has been closed, but it is probable that unless our people are watchful this obnoxious order may be stealthily issued again.

Miss Ross Unpopular

Many complaints from residents in this section have been made against Miss Ross, who has direct supervision of McCoach. It is said that because of her color prejudice she has repeatedly turned down the request of residents to allow them to have clay deposited on the gravel tennis courts so as to have up-to-date courts as in other playgrounds. It is also said that she has refused proper equipment for this center like those in the other recreation centers.

Although, we understand money was appropriated for the erection of a building on this site, that the building has never been erected and it is said the money has been spent elsewhere. The Colored citizens are up in arms at this Gtorgia brand of prejudice. They cannot reconcile this order of the aristocratic Welfare Director, since only recently Mayor Moore stated to a committee of our citizens that he would not stand for any discrimination on account of color.

N Y C POST
MARCH 5, 1923

Delaware School Bill Censured by Negroes

Measure Called Discriminatory and Protest Sent to Governor and Senate of State

Declaring that legislation now before the State Senate of Delaware discriminates against negroes, Catholics, and others who send their children to private schools, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, telegraphed to-day a protest to the legislators and Governor of that State.

According to the association the bill would disfranchise, in local school elections, those who sent their children to private institutions. As the association considers that racial discrimination in Delaware forces many negroes to educate their children in other than the public schools, it maintains that they should not be deprived of a vote on the school bond issues which they must help pay. The association called the bill both class legislation and taxation without representation.

The legislation has already passed the Delaware House of Representatives and a hearing by the State Senate is being held on the measure to-day.

Discrimination—1923

INVITATION SUGGESTED THAT COLORED CHILDREN COME AFTER THREE O'CLOCK

Supt. Wilkinson Refused to Accept or Distribute Invitations

MR. BRUCE IGNORED

Washington D. C.

Colored Representative Not Invited to Meet Bankers Committee

1-20-23

Washington Tribune

Twenty-three banks of the city and their branches invited the school children of the District to visit their instiuttions on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in conection with the observance of "thrift week." The banks which joined in the invitation sent out a list of banks that were willing to receive the children, with their teachers. They also listed the person that would represent the bank and conduct the children on their tour of inspection.

The heading of the list said: "The banking institutions with their representatives listed hereon, will receive pupils of the schools in groups, classes, or otherwise." The list also stated the time of day that would be given for this inspection, which was from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. But there appeared a note at the bottom of the second page of the list which stated: "It is suggested that colored schools be invited to make visits to the above banks on any of the days indicated from 3 to 4 p. m."

These lists were sent to the heads of the departments for distribution among the teachers so that the teacher could select the bank she desired to visit, and get in touch with the proper representative of that particular institution. Because of this jim crowing note, restricting the colored children's visit to a single hour of the day, Assistant Superintendent Wilkinson refused to acept the invitation of the bankers' committee or distribute the list of banks to be visited among the colored teachers, and, therefore, none of the colored school children inspected the banks that "suggested" they should call only "from 3 to 4 p. m."

This list of banks was arranged at a committee meeting of the Bankers' Association at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of January 10 at the City Club. The thrift committee of the schools were to have attended this meeting, but Mr. J. C. Bruce, the colored member, was not notified of the meeting until after the banking committee had met and he was then informed of what they had done. Mr. E. G. Kimbal, representing the white schools, was present.

Mr. T. P. Hickman, of the Franklin National Bank, Tenth and Pensylvania Avenue, is the chairman of the Bankers' Committee. In telephone conversation with Mr. Bruce, Mr. Hickman was asked if he had certain hours for his colored depositors to enter the bank. He replied, "Of course not." "Then," asked Mr. Bruce, "why do you wish to discriminate against the children of your colored depositors?" "It was not intended in that light," said Mr. Hickman. Mr. Hickman stated during the conversation with Mr. Bruce that the matter of the colored children coming along at the same hours of the white children had been discussed at length at their meeting on January 10, and that the announced decision was reached then. But he would not state at whose suggestion this subject was introduced.

White Banks Attempt to Draw Color Line

(Continued from page 1)

American Security and Trust Company, Main Office, 15th and Pa. Ave., Central Branch, 7th and Mass. Ave., Southwest Branch, 436 7th St., S. W., Northeast Branch, 8th and H Sts. N.E.; American Commercial and Savings Bank, 635 F St., N. W.; Anacostia Bank, Anacostia, D. C.; Bank of Commerce and Savings, 7th and E Sts., N. W.; Citizens Savings Bank, 1336 New York Ave., N. W.; Commercial National Bank, 14th and G Sts., N. W.; District National Bank, 1406 G St., N. W.; Exchange Bank of Washington, 20th and Penn. Ave., N. W.; Federal-American Nat. Bank, 1315 F St., N.W.; Franklin National Bank, 10th and Penna. Ave., N. W.; Lincoln National Bank, 318 7th St., N. W.; Liberty National Bank, 15th and I Sts., N. W.; Munsey Trust Company, Munsey Bldg.; Mt. Vernon Savings Bank, Machinists Bldg.; Merchants Bank and Trust Co., Southern Bldg., Branches, Dupont Circle and Brookland; National Metropolitan Bank, 613 15th St., N. W.; Northwest Savings Bank, 18th and Columbia Rd., N. W.; Park Savings Bank, 14th and Kenyon Sts., N. W.; Riggs National Bank, 1503 Penn. Ave., N. W., Branches, Dupont Circle, Office; 14th and Park Rd., N. W., Office; 7th and I. N. W., Office; 2477 18th St., N. W., Office; Second National Bank, 509 7th St., N. W.; Security Savings and Commercial Bank, 9th and G Sts., N. W.; Washington Loan and Trust Company, 9th and F Sts., N. W., Branch 17th and G Sts., N. W.; Banking Trust and Mortgage Company, 1409 H St., N. W.

D.C.

SEGREGATION AT UNION STATION

Washington Eagle

Jim Crow Seats in Restaurant for Our People.

1-6-23

A representative of the Washington Eagle having been asked to change his seat at the counter of the restaurant at Union Station, another representative visited that place this past week to ascertain the truth of the new custom.

Taking a seat midway along the longest side of the counter, where some six or eight seats were unoccupied, the Eagle representative was approached by a waiter and requested to step back to the rear end of the place.

The inquiry was made as to the time of the establishment of the new rule and the reply came that it was two weeks' old.

The restaurant at Union Station is convenient and accessible to the traveling public, and is much used by men who are busy and who use it to save time when going to and from the city. If this vicious custom is allowed to prevail in this public place in violation of law and citizenship here in the Nation's Capital, there is no telling where it will end.

Every civic organization must strike this new hydra-headed monster and strike it hard and at once. We have tolerated too long the entrance of Jim Crow cars into the District of Columbia. The signs which mark cars "white" and "colored" must be taken down when cars enter the District from the South.

The time has come when every form of imposed segregation must be fought until it is destroyed. Volunatary segregation is the height of personal freedom, and we must not combine as to capitalize it into fortunes for the men and women who are taking the business initiative that makes volunteer segregation possible. It is the legislated and the prescribed forms that are vicious, for they imply that we are inferior, and that must be fought and denied with every breath and its operation made ineffective.

The Eagle representative walked over to Graves Cafe and there enjoyed a meal amidst his own people, to the profit and profit of a member of the

HAMILTON FISH SCORES "JIM CROW" PLAN

Former Officer of Gallant 15th Tells Lowell Colored Men Are Good Enough to Sleep Beside in War—Says Those Who Enter Harvard Are Cultivated and Educated

New York

New York News

1-20-23

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, a war veteran and a graduate of Harvard University, made public in Washington a letter he has sent to President Lowell of Harvard denouncing the exclusion of Negroes from the freshmen dormitories as a stain on the university's tradition. The letter said, in part:

"The policy promulgated by you excluding from the freshmen dormitories of Harvard all colored undergraduates contravenes, in my opinion, the traditions and ideals which have done so much to develop the greatness of our university as a seat of learning and as a liberal institution.

"Your policy of exclusion is the adoption of the Jim Crow methods of the South, the complete negation of the very reason for the creation of the freshmen dormitories. As an undergraduate I was an ardent supporter of yours in advocating the establishment of freshmen dormitories, and mandatory attendance because I believed it was a practicable way of furthering democratic aims of the university.

Don't Aim to Obtrude

"The few colored men who enter Harvard are educated and cultivated students seeking higher education and the opportunities for a liberal education. Can it be that these few men can so shock the susceptibilities of present-day Harvard undergraduates that they desire to deny them a right to live and to eat in the spacious dormitories?

"These colored students are not seeking to be introduced into the homes of their classmates or to attend their teas or dances or to obtrude where they are not wanted; all they ask is a right to live and let live, and to enjoy the same privileges as other undergraduates in purely academic affairs.

"It is generally admitted that it is through education that the condition of our colored citizens can best be improved, yet when the leaders of that race such as young Bruce, grandson of a former distinguished United States Senator and whose father was an honor graduate, seek to enter Harvard, are they henceforth to be brutally told that they can enter only at the price of ostracism?

"Where is this system of proscription going to end? Are Asiatics to be discriminated against? Is it the same Harvard that conferred an honorary degree a few years ago on Booker T. Washington? Harvard is not a private school, but a great national university, with its gates wide open to all who can comply with the entrance requirements, based on scholarshp, not on race, color or creed.

"During the war I had the honor and privilege of serving with a colored National Guard regiment from New York State. These enlisted men are imbued with the idea that they were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. What a hollow mockery. I would be derelict to the memory of those men in my command who paid the supreme sacrifice in battle if I remained silent on this issue affecting the civil rights of their race.

"It was good enough then in defense of our country to sleep alongside of our colored comrades, but it seems too much now to ask undergraduates even to live under the same roof with cultured Negroes, although separated by partitions. This is not the spirit of

democracy; it is not the spirit of New England. And it is not the spirit of Harvard.

Cites Fight Waged for Negro

"Certainly there has been no referendum among Harvard graduates on this amazing divergence from our historic policy. Have we already forgotten the glorious memory of Col. Robert Gouldshaw of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry? What of the uncompromising and fearless fights waged by John Quincy Adams, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and, in our own day, by Theodore Roosevelt in behalf of the civil rights of the Negro race? I do not believe that such discriminatory action would have ever been considered in the lifetime of Major Higginson and other prominent Civil War veterans."

TWO-FOLD FIGHT WAGED ON BATHING BEACH PROPOSAL

Norfolk Journal & Guide

2-10-23

White Folks Protest Location, Colored Folks Protest Principle; Project Will Probably Be Abandoned For This Year.

Norfolk, Va,

SEGREGATION POLICY SPONSORED BY SHERRILL

(MORRIS BROWN)
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., Jan.—The recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, who is in charge of public buildings and grounds, to the Secretary of War, that a jim-crow bathing beach for Negroes be established on the Government reservation at Rosslyn, Virginia, has brought about two-fold opposition.

NEGROES AND WHITES PROTEST

Protestations have been made against the proposal by several colored civic organizations in Washington and by white Virginians of Arlington County. The matter is now before Secretary Weeks for approval or rejection.

Negroes are against the suggestion because it will impose upon them an additional segregation in the National Capitol. They are demanding that the Tidal Basin be open to them as well as to whites, inasmuch as the beach belongs to the Government and its upkeep is out of Federal funds.

White Virginians in Arlington county contend that the location of a bathing beach for Negroes on the Government reservation at Rosslyn, in full view of every person passing over the new Key bridge across the Potomac, would be a disgrace to the county. They have suggested a place known as "Buzzard's Point," and have appealed to Senator Swanson and Representative R. Walton Moore to do what they can to prevent the location of the beach at Rosslyn.

Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill is a North Carolinian, and it seems that he has been more busily engaged in devising new methods and forms of segregation and in finding new pl[illegible] for carrying out his schemes since he has been in charge of public buildings and grounds than he has been in properly supervising and looking after sanitary conditions.

PUT SEGREGATION SIGNS IN PARK

It was only last Easter morn when colored Washington awoke to find that segregation signs had been put up by orders of Colonel Sherrill in Rock Creek Park upon his own responsibility; and only after J. Finley Wilson, editor of The Washington Eagle, in investigating the matter, had threatened to take the matter up directly with Secretary Weeks were the signs removed.

Now, that Colonel Sherrill would have Negro bathers from the District of Columbia go into Virginia, Negroes are beginning to wonder whether or not he is responsible for the initiation of members of the Ku Klux Klan under the dome of the Capitol where the remains of Lincoln, of McKinley and of Roosevelt have laid in state, as revealed sometime ago.

The probable outcome will be that there will be no bathing for Negro bathers in the District of Columbia next summer. It is highly improbable that Tidal Basin will be open to them.

HAMILTON FISH HITS PRES. LOWELL'S POLICY

CAPTAIN IN 15th N. Y. SAYS SILENCE WOULD BE BETRAYAL IF HIS MEN WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY—NOT SOCIAL MATTER BUT ONE OF CIVIL RIGHTS—ENTER AT PRICE OF OSTRACISM—NOT THE SPIRIT OF NEW ENGLAND OR HARVARD—UNFAIR TO HARVARD'S GREAT DEAD—ASKS ITS DISCONTINUATION

Saturday Boston

Washington, Jan. 5, 1923:—Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, a graduate of Harvard University, made public today a letter he has sent to President Lowell of Harvard denouncing the exclusion of Colored fram the freshmen dormitories as a stain on the University traditions.

The letter of Mr. said:

"Dear Pres. Lowell—The policy promulgated by you excluding from the freshman dormitories of Harvard all Colored undergraduates contravenes, in my opinion, the traditions and ideals, which have done so much to develop the greatness of our University as a seat of learning and as a liberal institution.

1-20-23.

"Your policy of exclusion is the adoption of the 'jim crow' methods of the South, the complete negation of the very reason for the creation of the freshman dormitories. As an undergraduate I was an ardent supporter of yours in advocating the establishment of freshman dormitories and mandatory attendance, because I believe it was a practicable way of furthering democratic aims of the university.

Not Obtrusive

"The few Colored men who enter Harvard are educated and cultured students seeking higher education and the opportunitites for a liberal education. Can it be that these few men [illegible] so shock the susceptibilities of [illegible]entday Harvard undergraduates [illegible] they desire to deny them a right [illegible]ve and to eat in the spacious dor[illegible]ries?

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Enter Only at Price of Official Ostracism

"It is generally admitted that it is through education that the condition of our Colored citizens can best be improved, yet when the leaders of that race, such as young Bruce, grandson of a former distinguished United States Senator and whose father was an honor graduate, seek to enter Harvard, are they henceforth to be brutally told that they can enter only at the price of ostracism?

Not A Private School

"Where is this system of prescription going to end? Are Asiatics to be discriminated against? It it the same Harvard that conferred an honorary degree a few years ago on Booker T. [illegible] with its [illegible] can com[illegible] ments b[illegible] race, colo[illegible]

His Own Co[illegible] Soldiers Died for Wor[illegible]emocracy

privilege of s[illegible]ng with a Colored

"During the [illegible] I had the honor and National Guard [illegible]egiment from New York State. Th[illegible]se enlisted men were imbued with the idea that they were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. What a hollow mockery! I would be derelict to the memory of those men in my command who paid the supreme penalty in battle if I remain silent on this issue affecting the civil rights of their race.

Not Spirit of New England or of Harvard

"If was good enough then, in defense of our country to sleep alongside of our Colored Comrades, but it seems too much now to ask undergraduatesates even to live under the same roof with cultured Negroes, although separated by partitions. This is not the spirit of democracy. It is now the spirit of New England and it is not the spirit of Harvard.

Cites Shaw, Sumner, etc., Not Now if Major Higginson Alive

"Certainly there has been no referendum among Harvard graduates on this amazing divergence from our historic policy. Have we already forgotten the glorious memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw of the 54th Massachusetts Massachusetts Colored Infantry? What of the uncompromising and fearless fights waged by John Quincy Adams Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and in our own day, by Theodore Roosevelt in behalf of the civil rights of the negro race. I do not believe that such discriminatory action would have ever been considered in the life time of Maj. Higginson and other prominent Civil War veterans.

Matter of Civil Rights

"My interest in the civil rights of Colored citizens ante-dates the World War, and might be termed inherited as my grandfather as Secretary of State during President Grant's administration, promulgated the 15th Amendment.

Appeals for Discontinuation

"I hope Mr. President that you will reconsider your edict of exclusion which not only violates the principles of justice but Harvard customs and traditions made sacred by the life book of her graduates."

SEGREGATION IN UNION STATION AT WASHINGTON

Chicago Whip

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Segregation of the races is openly practiced in the Union Passenger Station in Washington, according to a newspaper man who investigated conditions there recently. Chicago Whip

The newspaper man responsible for the story tells of entering the lunch room at the station and taking a seat midway the counter, where there were six or eight unoccupied seats.

In a few minutes he says he was approached by a waiter, one of his own race, and requested to move back and take a seat at the rear of the restaurant.

1-20-23.

Complaint has also been made that crews on street cars entering the district from Virginia have been extremely lax in removing Jim Crow signs from the cars when they leave Virginia and enter Federal territory.

Jim Crow at Boys' Club Conference

Washington, D. C., May 19.—A crowning example of Southern propaganda was evidenced here last week when at the annual conference of the Boys' Club federation, held at the New Willard hotel, efforts were made by the local organization to prevent the sitting in of W. T. Coleman, prominent Race social worker, heading the strong Wissahickon Boys' club of Germantown, Pa.

Mr. Coleman appeared on the scene suddenly, but manfully stood his ground, despite the fact as a last act of attempted humiliation, he was bluntly informed by one of the white lady leaders of the local committee that although he sat in the conference in a delegate's capacity, he could not hope to participate in any activities that were of a social nature, due to the peculiar conditions in existence here.

When embarrassment first threatened Mr. Coleman, John T. Emlin, millionaire philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pa., and president of the Wissahickon Boys' club, rushed to Washington and took an unequivocal stand as to Mr. Coleman's right to sit as a delegate.

The Wissahickon Boys' club is composed of 1,000 members and is of mixed racial composition. It is backed by wealthy Quakers. Its record for standing is an enviable one. At the Chicago convention it was awarded two first and one fifth prizes; at Binghamton, N. Y., three firsts, one second and three thirds; at New Haven, four firsts; at Indianapolis, five firsts and one second.

Mr. Coleman is a young man of high culture, pleasing personality, and extreme refinement. Prior to doing social work in Pennsylvania he was an instructor in a private school in North Carolina.

Discrimination—1923.

DISCRIMINATION SCHEME DEFEATED BY NEVAL THOMAS' PROTEST

January 10th, 1923.

Mr. William D. Boutwell,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Boutwell:

There is a widespread disquietude among the colored people of the city over the announcement in the Postal Spirit, and the rumor in the community, that you, as head of the Postal Service Committee, are calling for a reception in the corridors of the city post office on Saturday evening to all of the persons in the postal service in and around Washington, and to those running into the city on the mail trains. It is announced in the publication, The Postal Spirit, that the reception is for ALL of the employees, yet it is widely reported that only white employees are receiving invitations. Postal authorities are going quietly through the post office where white and black are working together giving invitations to whites, and ignoring the faithful colored employees.

On no business or ethical principle can this be defended. It cannot be said that it is a private social affair for its announced purpose is to promote esprit de corps among the employees for the common good of the service; and if it were a private entertainment it has no place in a public building, supported by all of the people, and where no person can be justly excluded. It is, indeed, a humiliating experience for the colored employees to be put beyond the pale of consideration in a great public institution like the post office. The injustice of this practice defeats the very aims of the reception, namely, the improvement of the public service.

Hoping you will see the injustice that is done the colored employees and the colored people in this unprovoked and unnecessary piece of discrimination, I have the honor to remain;

Very respectfully yours,

NEVAL H. THOMAS.

Lily-Whites in Post Office Checkmated.

The Welfare Bulletin, January 6th of the Washington City Post Office, carried an invitation to the officials and employees of the Post Office from the staff of the Postal Spirit Magazine of the Post Office Department to attend the Postal Spirit ball and reception, Saturday night, January 13th in the public lobby of the new Post Office building. Tickets of admission were distributed by representatives of the welfare committee. When colored employees began to make application for tickets, excuses were made that no tickets were available, but a supply, however, would be on hand, later, etc., while at the same time tickets were secretly passed out to white employees. The situation, as it developed, gave sufficient proof that the ball and reception was to be a "lily-white" affair and the noise about all the employees of the local post office to meet Dr. Hubert Work, Postmaster General, and his assistants was all poppy-cock.

Neval H. Thomas, who keeps his radio tuned up and listens in on discriminations and segregations in the government departments sent a broadside letter of protest to the Post Office Department officials. Saturday afternoon Postmaster M. O. Chance posted a notice on the bulletin board: "That all employees that had been unable to secure tickets would be admitetd to the reception and ball with one guest upon being identified."

Protest was made on the ground of public policy; the colored employees had no desire to socilaize with the whites, for when the postmaster's order was issued and after not a colored person showed up. The principle was settled that: No group of lily-whites could commandeer public government buildings for receptions or aught else and ostracize any part of the government employees. Hurrah, for the boys that sent out the S. O. S.

Postal Clerks Protest Against "White Lines"

(By The Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Resolutions of protest against R. H. Lewis, issued by the Railway Mail Association of Richmond, and signed by J. N. Baldwin, failed to move Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson, in a faithful and just discharge of his duties.

D. C.

Did you know that they have "white lines" in the Postoffice department? Read the resolutions, solemnly drawn, and sent forth to do duty:

"At a meeting of the Richmond Branch Railway Mail Association, held on November 11, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The Post Office Department has seen fit to appoint R. H. Lewis, a Negro, to the position of Clerk-in-Charge or the Washington and Charleston R. P. O., which is considered a white line; therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the Richmond Branch, Railway Mail Association, that we go on record protesting against the above appointment and that this resolution be spread on the minutes and copies sent to Secord Assistant Postmaster General, General, Superintendent, our National Officers, Senators Glass and Swanson, and Congressman Montague."

As a matter of fact, this particular lines has had another Colored clerk in charge, Paul F. Hayley, retired, living in Warrenton, N. C., held the identical place more than fifteen years ago.

Hotels Refuse to House Big Sister Delegates

Washington, May 14.—Colored delegates to the Big Brother and Big Sister Convention, which began at the Hotel Roosevelt here yesterday have been advised by Rowland G. Sheldon, Secretary of the Convention, that he cannot be responsible for treatment which may be accorded them by the people of Washington.

When he came to arrange for the convention, Mr. Sheldon said, he was surprised to find the color line distinctly drawn in the national capital, much more so than in other cities.

Mr. Sheldon has informed the colored delegates that the leading hotels here do not receive guests or serve meals to them.

The hotel management said no threat had been made to prevent colored delegates from attending meetings in the hotel, but that no accommodations can be given such delegates at the hotel.

Mr. Sheldon said the colored delegates include persons of culture and refinement, "as good as there are in the country."

Brooklyn Colored Women Resent Prejudice Shown By The Roosevelt Hotel

Big Sister Club Refuses to Send Delegates to National Conference Held in Washington Because of Attitude of Roosevelt Hotel Management.

OFFICIAL OF FEDERATION MAKES PLAIN EFFORT TO CHANGE HOTEL'S ATTITUDE

Local Organization Sends Letter to President Fox That Delegates Will Not Attend and Report Is Withheld Until Members Are Free From Insult.

Although given prominent places on the program,—equally prominent as the places accorded delegates from all parts of the world—the delegates from the Brooklyn Colored Big Sister Club did not take part in the Big Brother and Big Sister Conference held in Washington this week, May 15, 16 and 17.

Refusal of the management of the Roosevelt Hotel, in which the meetings were held, to permit colored delegates to pass through the hotel lobby enroute to the conference hall is responsible for the action taken by the Brooklyn women, who not only refused to put themselves in a position to be humiliated, but wrote President Fox of the Big Brothers Association that the "report of the organization will be held over until such time as there will be held a conference where its representatives will be admitted without fear of insult and humiliation."

R. C. Sheldon, executive secretary of the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, went to Washington and was surprised to find that the color line was drawn more distinctly in the national capital than in other cities. It is especially significant that a hotel named for the great Theodore Roosevelt, whose entire life was devoted to wiping out and destroying human prejudice, should take this stand. Mr. Sheldon, after vainly appealing to the hotel authorities in an effort to arrange satisfactorily for the comfort of the colored delegates, was finally obliged to notify them that he could not be responsible for the treatment which would be accorded them by the Washington people.

Secretary Sheldon's Efforts

Secretary Sheldon made every effort to provide for the colored delegates. He offered to omit the conference luncheon, thinking that the hotel management would then agree that the delegates might attend the meetings without hindrance. But to no avail, as it is alleged that the Roosevelt officials declared no Negro delegates should even cross the lobby. Mr. Sheldon, in making the announcement concerning the hotel's attitude, declared that the Negro delegates were persons of culture and refinement, and "as good as there are in the country."

The Brooklyn organization had planned to send several delegates to the Washington conference, which is one of the fourteen conventions which met in that city during the week, but as a result of the prospective treatment accorded them by the Roosevelt Hotel people, the decision was promptly reached not to be represented at the meeting. Mrs. H. T. Mars, president of the Brooklyn Colored Big Sister Club, then sent a letter to the national presidednt, apprising him of the club's action.

Mrs. Mar's letter is as follows:

May 11, 1923

"Mr. Charles Fox, president,
"Big Brothers' Association,
"Flanders' Building,
"Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Fox:—Because of the lamentable situation which has arisen out of the selection of colored delegates to the Big Brother and Big Sister Conference to be held in Washington, May 15-17, the Brooklyn Colored Bib Sister Club has decided that it could not, with justice or dignity, send any of its members to the meeting since it has been emphatically stated beforehand that they will be denied admission to the hotel where the conference is to be held on account of their color.

"Mr. Sheldon, the executive secretary,

has notified us that after earnest effort and strenuous protest, he has failed to change the ruling of the management of the Roosevelt Hotel.

The members of the Brooklyn Colored Big Sister Club feel that the work accomplished after years of effort under trying conditions entitles its delegates to some recognition and the courtesy which has been denied its delegates. For this reason the report of the organization will be held over until such time as there will be held a conference where its representatives will be admitted without fear of insult and humiliation.

"The Brooklyn Big Sister Club feels that this explanation is due both the Big Brother and Big Sister Club and yourself, inasmuch as its delegates have been given a place on the program in equal recognition with delegates from other parts of the world.

"If consistent with your rules, the Brooklyn Big Sister Club would be grateful if you would read this communication when the time for its report arrives in order that the unfortunate attitude of our organization may be realized. Very truly yours

BROOKLYN COLORED BIG SISTER CLUB
"(Mrs. H. T.) E. A. MARS, President"

LOCATE SOURCE OF SEGREGATION ORDER

In a recent issue of this newspaper there appeared an article with a Washington, D. C., date line, telling of a "word of mouth" order which had been made, protested against and finally recalled by which members of the Race among the women employees in the register of the treasury department were to be forced to use a segregated lavatory. The article mentioned the names of Dr. Alphonzo Harris, section chief, and Harvey Speelman, register of the treasury, in connection with the verbal order.

A letter has reached this office in which it is stated that the two official mentioned knew nothing of the idea until their attentions were called to the article referred to. They immediately traced the author of the order and found that it had its inception in the person of a Democratic hold-over—a mere underlying—in the office of the department. This Race-baiter has been officially reprimanded and the matter ends with all hands enjoying the friendly relations which have prevailed since the taking over of the department by Mr. Speelman.

REGISTER OF TREASURY ORDERS SEPARATE WASHROOMS IN BUREAU

ORDERS SEGREGATION OF NEGRO CLERKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Register of the Treasury Speelman, according to an unconfirmed report, issued orders Thursday through Dr. Alphonso Harris, head of the Colored division in the building, segregating the white and colored women workers in the lavatories and also moving the colored workers to the rear of the room behind partitions. While this alleged order, it is claimed, did not come as a complete surprise to the colored employees, the fact that Dr. Harris would bow to such a policy and himself carry the order to the colored workers caused much criticism of him and director Speelman.

The orders for this segregation, it is claimed, went into effect Thursday afternoon. Supervisor Harris called the colored employees together and made the announcement that hereafter the colored women in the building would use separate lavatories from the whites.

Harris further stated that the colored male employees would have to remain two hours after closing time to move the furniture and do other laboring work in order that the jim-crow section would be in readiness for work Friday morning.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Orders for the complete segregation of Negro clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury were verbally issued on last Thursday to Dr. Alphonso Harris, chief of the colored division," by Harley V. Speelman, the Register. Negro women were assigned a separate toilet. Negro men were told to stay after office hours and move their desks to the rear of a large room, in which they are cut off from communication or contact with the white clerks by file cases.

This action of Mr. Speelman is in striking contrast with the large appointments of colored clerks when he assumed the duties of this office. At that time, however, he was making an effort to placate Negroes for the loss of the Registership, which had invariably gone to a colored man under former Republican administrations.

Two Incidents

Washington, although the Nation's Capital, grants to Negroes somewhat limited privileges even for those contacts necessary to an exchange of views and philosophies. Many of the taboos . . . . . highly absurd in themselves, intended originally perhaps, as a sort of defense mechanism against association, still persist. But because of the mixture of social backgrounds represented in the Capital, the relations are by no means fixed; they are frequently contradictory and always shifting. For example, some hotels Negroes may enter, some they may not; some they may attend all meetings except those at which food is served, although they may serve the food if they wish. In others they may not ride on the elevators with ladies although they may go into a crowded meeting and sit beside these same ladies for two hours.

Two incidents occurring during the visit there of delegates to the National Conference of Social Work provide, however, a glimmer of that understanding on which the hope of many Negroes are staked. Many of the sessions were held in hotels and the Negro delegates, of whom there were about seventy-five, began each day with a speculation. At one hotel a Negro woman social worker, a graduate, by the way, of the University of Michigan, and holding a responsible position in a large eastern city, was separated from a party of ladies on the eighth floor and told to take the freight elevator "by order of the management." She protested, but the male elevator attendant was insistent. Her companions also left the car and accompanied her down in the freight car. The management was satisfied although none of the usual objections to the presence of a Negro in the passenger elevators seem to have been present. There was humiliation and embarrassment in the prohibition despite the fact that the contact very obviously was not objectionable.

In still another hotel three Negroes entered an elevator in which were waiting a congressman and three ladies. The starter halted the car and called the house police. When the Negroes protested the order to vacate, the white occupants were asked to take another car, which they did, led by the congressman. A group of women observers of the incident then entered the car with the Negroes and insisted on staying.

In both instances there was evidenced a spirit of intolerance toward unnecessarily aggravating and insulting treatment of Negroes. One might well hope that this spirit will continue to grow.

WASHINGTON WOMAN DIED AS HOSPITAL REFUSED ENTRANCE

Washington, D. C.—Because authorities of the Providence Hospital refused admittance to Mrs. Effie Ware, a colored woman, declaring that that institution had no provision for colored maternity cases, the woman died an hour later after she had been taken to the Casualty Hospital.

Dr. John R. Dull of the Casualty staff, is alleged to have declared that if Mrs. Ware had received treatment ten minutes earlier her life would have been saved.

The action of the Providence Hospital authorities is looked upon as an indication of the growth of race prejudice in the District of Columbia and it is being investigated by the District Commissioners.

Providence Head Says Denial Was Because They Take No Negro Baby Cases.

Refused admittance at the Providence Hospital, Effie Ware, colored, thirty-one, 625 Second Street Northwest, was rushed to the Casualty Hospital yesterday where she died two hours after her admittance on last Friday night.

Mrs. Ware, according to Dr. John R. Dull, who treated her, was dying from child birth when admitted.

Coroner J. Ramsey Nevitt ordered the body taken to the District morgue for the autopsy. He notified Lieut. Walter Emmerson, night chief of detectives and advised an investigation. Headquarters Detectives Larry O'Dea and Dennis Cullinane questioned several officials of the Providence Hospital last night.

According to the coroner, Mrs. Ware gave birth to a child at her home and was attended by Dr. A. A. Phillips. Her condition grew steadily worse and when it was discovered that another child was to be born, Dr. Phillips advised she be taken to a hospital.

A taxi was called and the woman taken to the entrance of Providence Hospital. Officials of the hospital said last night a physician was sent to the cab to examine the woman and found she was not in immediate danger. She was advised to go to another hospital.

The superintendent of the Providence Hospital said last night the reason the woman was refused admittance was because there were no provisions at the hospital for colored maternity cases. "We never have taken in that kind of cases." she said.

Discrimination — 1923. D.C.

Jim Crow Orders Issued By Register of Treasury Speelman

Register of the Treasury Speelman, according to an unconfirmed report, issued orders Thursday through Dr. Alphonso Harris, head of the Colored division in the building, segregating the white and colored women workers in the lavatories and also moving the colored workers to the rear of the room behind partitions. While this alleged order it is claimed did not come as a a complete surprise to the colored employees, the fact that Dr. Harris would bow to such a policy and himself carry the order to the colored workers caused much criticism of him and director Speelman.

The orders for this segregation it is claimed went into effect Thursday afternoon. Supervisor Harris called the colored employees together and made the announcement that hereafter the colored women in the building would use separate lavatories from the whites.

Harris further stated that the colored male employees would have to remain two hours after closing time to move the furniture and do other laboring work in order that the jim-crow section would be in readiness for work Friday morning.

When called Thursday night on the phone by a Tribune reporter, Mr. Harris admitted he had received some verbal orders but refused to state what they were.

The matter is being investigated by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and representatives of the Tribune. Full details will be given in our next issue.

"THE HEART OF THE NATION."

The heart is the most important organ. If it is ailing or diseased the whole body is affected. What may be said in this respect regarding human body may also be said of the body politic.

Washington—the seat of the Federal Government—is very appropriately called "The Heart of the Nation."

Washington is diseased. It is gripped by segregation and discrimination. There are public places here where Negroes cannot go; parks the full use and enjoyment of which is denied them by the constituted authorities; a swimming beach maintained by the Government for whites only; residenial sections concerning which the courts have held that an agreement among the property owners not to sell to Negroes is binding.

"The Heart of the Nation" must be relieved of these ills before we can expect the like evils to be removed elsewhere.

JEWS RESENT INSULT TO BLACK JEW

The Howard Theater was the scene of a battle royal at the midnight show on last Friday night. The participants were all white—Jews and Gentiles—and the battle was waged in resentment to insulting remarks made concerning a black Jew.

David B. Kollscritta, the only colored Jewish cantor in the world, was rendering a number on the program when three white ruffians began to make insulting remarks. The Jews in the house immediately took it up and the fight followed. It lasted for about ten minutes. Policemen came in and quieted the melee. During all the fight Mr. Kollscritta continued to sing. At the conclusion, the Jews, surrounded Mr. Kollscritta and all left the theater together singing the Jewish national anthem.

The cantor is only 38 years old. He is a native of Abyssinia, Africa, and is a member of a Jewish tribe there which is called one of the "lost tribes." The members are of mixed Jewish and African descent, their origin, it is said, going back to the days of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, when a great number of Jews were taken to Africa. Intermarriage perpetuated the Jewish strain and the following of the ancient religion.

When only a child, the cantor resolved to embark on the study of languages. He tells the story that in his early youth he was deformed because of a very large head and small body, and as a result drew the derision of members of other tribes whose tongues he did not know. The boy determined to learn their tongues to know what they were saying. He added many European and Oriental as well as ancient classical languages to his African list, in all 28 languages.

Mr. Kolscritta pursued his earlier studies in Palestine and later went on a tour of the world with scientists searching for the "lost tribes." He traveled for five years, and states that he has been in every civilized country.

The cantor reads and writes nine languages; can speak fourteen fluently. Here is but a part of the list: Spanish, French, Italian, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, ancient Hebrew, Yiddish, Targon, a language of Bible times; Bible Latin, in which he is well versed; Russian, Polish, Gaelic, Slavish, ancient Greek, the original Ethiopian, of which he can write the script; Flemish, Manchu and Chipese; also Kaffir's, Malay, Zulu, Zambesi and Hottentot, all African tongues, as well as Boer, which is similar to Dutch.

Kollscritta declares that the most difficult language he had to learn was English. "It has so many letters that say nothing," was his way of expressing his difficulty. During the war Kollscritta was eleven months in France. There he became acquainted with a Chinese cook who knew English and taught the cantor much Chinese. Kollscritta was an interpreter in the army during the war. Incidentally he is an American citizen.

SEGREGATION ORDER IN REGISTER OF TREASURY OFFICE HURRIEDLY WITHDRAWN BY DR. HARRIS

On investigating the segregation order issued verbally last week by Register of the Treasury Speelman, through Dr. Alphonso Harris to the colored employees in his section, The Tribune finds that this order was issued last Thursday as stated. Dr. Harris told the female employees of his section which of the toilets they were to use. Sensing the widespread dissatisfaction, he informed them on Friday morning, that his orders had been misinterpreted; that he did not mean they were to use separate toilets.

A Tribune reporter visited the Register of Treasury building last Friday and found that all the colored employees had been moved into small quarters behind a partition that runs across the entire room from east to west. In these cramped quarters were assembled all the colored workers; notwithstanding the fact that they are doing exactly the same kind of work as the white workers.

However since the publication of the article in The Tribune last week, the partition which separates the colored room from the white, has been moved forward a bit and a smaller partition torn down, so as to make more room for the jim crow section This evidently was done in order to appease those who were complaining Meanwhile, the toilet segregation order has been temporarily withdrawn possibly to wait until the present dissatisfaction quiets down.

Junket in Quandary on Finding Negro Invited

WASHINGTON, July 12.—When you have a bear by the tail how can you let go without getting hurt?

Secretary of the Navy Denby wants to know what disposition invitations for the junket of the House committee on naval affairs and members of their families to Panama and the Pacific Coast aboard the transport Chaumont.

One went to Frank A. Byron, secretary of the committee. Byron is of African descent but the navy department has only just found that out.

If somebody will tell him what to do next, Mr. Denby will be very grateful.

That is not all. Chairman Butler of the naval affairs committee, has never recovered from the shock of having all the authority of his committee taken over by the now all-powerful appropriations committee. So the "fighting Quaker" from Chester, Pa., has taken his pen in hand and informed Mr. Denby that the junket is the bunk, that the naval affairs committee is no commission at all and can not do a thing and that probably half of the holdover members will be assigned to other committees in the new Congress.

"The way of the junketeer is hard," as a gifted navy man put it today.

Mrs. Mary Terrell Improved, Insulted

Nurses Refuse to Place Prefix to Name.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Mary Church-Terrell, who sustained a fracture of the knee-cap, when her car in which she was driving collided with a truck on the Annapolis road recently, is improving, according to reports issued from the White hospital, where she is confined.

While Mrs. Terrell is treated with respect in the hospital, her friends are subject to being insulted over the telephone, it is alleged. When a call is received as to the condition of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the caller is informed that there is no one by that name at the hospital, but that the name is "Mary Terrell," prefix removed.

Miss Lula Edwards, Mrs. Terrell's maid, and her bulldog, were also injured in the collision. Her husband, Judge Robert H. Terrell is recovering from a severe illness in Freedman's Hospital.

THEATERS IN WASHINGTON REFUSE YOU

Chicago Defender

Washington, Nov. 9.—Another link in the chain of segregation at the nation's capital has been forged. Theaters, which hitherto have had a rigid policy of exclusion in connection with their regular performances, but have spared our group from exclusion when large special musical concerts of a high order were to be offered, have now swept away even this last vestige of opportunity for the cultivation of the higher nature.

11-10-23

Prof. J. Henri Lewis, musician and founder and for years leader of the well known Amphion Glee club, is the first to feel the sting. He had received some intimation of the change of policy, and although he had secured tickets he desired to be spared the humiliation of refusal on reaching the theater. To make sure he addressed a communication to T. Arthur Smith, Inc., the company controlling the musicales held at the new National theater. He stated in part: "I have been a patron of yours for these recitals for the past five or six seasons, renewing my subscription for the course promptly at the close of the season. I hold five tickets entitling me to a seat in row E, seat 18, second balcony, for the recitals by the Philadelphia orchestra. The object of this communication is to request you to kindly advise concerning this matter, so that I may not suffer the humiliation of being refused admission should I present myself at these recitals."

To this letter T. Arthur Smith replied as follows for the company: "I am forced to comply with the rules governing the management of the theaters, and suggest that you permit us to redeem your tickets to avoid any possibility of embarrassment to you. Our personal opinion and attitude is to invite the cooperation and patronage of all who are interested in good music, and we regret any incident that may indicate a change in our purpose."

DISCRIMINATION IN GOV. BUREAU IS DISCLAIMED

Norfolk-Journal & Guide

Treasury Official Says He Stands for Fair Treatment To All Clerks In His Department; Recites Appointment

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27—In an interview today Harley V. Speelman, Register of the Treasury, denied generally the charges of discrimination against colored employees in his bureau, as contained in an article alleging that J. Silas Harris and Henry E. Hagen were seeking to relieve him of all responsibility for existing conditions.

11-10-23

Believes in Square Deal

In explaining his attitude toward colored people Mr. Speelman gave as his platform "a fair chance and a square deal for everybody."

He said that his "father was a Union soldier and fought with other Union soldiers for the freedom of your race. He answered the call of Lincoln. I am a commander of the Sons of Veterans in the United States, and I am proud of the honor, the right to which I was given through the services of my father in the Union Army.

Tuskegee

"I have endeavored to the best of my ability to help colored people. I have said publicly, and I say it again, I believe colored people are entitled to a square deal, and they are getting it here."

Going more specifically into the allegations in the newspaper article, Mr. Speelman explained the elevator servic mployed in his bureau by stating that one-half of the office force is required to report for duty fifteen minutes earlier and leave fifteen sooner in order to expediate the movement of the large number of employees. Every other floor is required to report at 8:45 a. m.;but the floor on which the colored section is located has so many employees on it that it is divided into two sections.

118 Colored Employees

Mr. Speelman pointed out as evidence of his efforts to give colored people a square deal that there had been approximately an increase in the number of colored employees under him of 115 per cent. There are now in the office of the Register 118 colored employees, 63 of whom have been appointed in the past 18 months. Seventy-nine of these employees make up the colored section, which, it is claimed, is jim-crowed. Besides a colored section chief and an assistant section chief, there are also two colored women supervisors, who accord'r to the Register, are probobly hrst colored women ever appointed to supervisory positions in the Government service. He stated that this section handles millions of interest coupons in the various arrangements from their receipt in the bureau to final audit. "The large quantity and fine quality of the work of this section," reads his statement, "proves their efficiency and justifies the responsibility reposed in these employees."

He also particularly denied that colored male clerks are discriminated against by being called upon to perform menial labor, as charged. According to him, it is customary for white and colored clerks alike to be assigned such tasks when there is a shortage of laborers.

If there is any dissatisfaction among the colored employees themselves, the Register stated that he has had no information of it. On the other hand, there have been expressions of appreciation and gratitude for kindnesses shown. Although James I. Mitchell, who is resigning to accept a place as keeper of buildings and grounds at the Tuskegee veterans hospital, has complained outside on account of being called upon to do manual labor, he wrote the following letter to the Register:

"I hereby tender my resignation as clerk in your office to take effect October 27, 1923.

"In severing my connection with your office, I beg permission to express to you my appreciation and gratitude for the many kindnesses you have shown me."

Silent on Segregation

On the major question of segregation and the removal of the beaver board wall separating white and colored clerks on the same floor, Mr. Speelman was eloquently silent.

Discrimination - 1923 Colorado

Colorado Governor Bars Separate Schools

Denver, Col., Mar. 29.—"You go back South of the Mason and Dixon line and handle the schools in any manner you see fit," Governor Sweet told a group of Southerners asking for separate schools in Denver. 3-30-23.

"I very much doubt," said the Governor, "whether you could get the legislature to consider such a resolution as you are seeking, and I would not sign it if you did."

Discrimination — 1923. Arizona

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
MARCH 19, 1923

Negro Job Hunter Wins Damages From Gonzalez

Will Kimble, negro job seeker who went to Kingman, Ariz., and who is said to have received a cold reception from its inhabitants, was awarded judgment for $110 against R. G. Gonzalez, employment agency manager, in the 41st district court. Return of $3 employment fee also was granted.

Discrimination—1923

California

Senator Probes Civil Service Discrimination

Pittsburg American
Pittsburg, Cal.

(Pacific News Bureau)

FRESNO, Calif., Mar. 16.—Incensed at the refusal of Postmaster G. W. Turner to appoint Patrick Young, colored, as a mail carrier, a number of the most prominent white citizens of this city have petitioned Senator Samuel Shortridge demanding an investigation of the matter. 3-16-23

Mr. Young past the postoffice civil service examination January 22, 1922, and has been certified by the civil service commission on three separate occasions, but in each instance it is charged that Postmaster Turner has refused to appoint him.

The petition, a copy of which was handed Postmaster Turner, is dated December 1, 1922, and carries ninety-nine signatures. It reads as follows: "Resolved, That the following, we, citizens, residents and tax-payers of the State of California, ask for and recommend an appointment to the United States Post Office service at Fresno, Calif., of Patrick J. Young, who, apparently for no other reason than that of color, has been disqualified by non-selection after three certifications and without any consideration to the applicant whatsoever by Geo. W. Turner, postmaster, Fresno, Cailf."

Prominent among the signers are Wylie M. Griffin, president of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers' Association; Anna Pettitt, president of the Fresno County Woman's Christian Temperance Union; W. F. Jones, sheriff; G. W. Steward, member of Federal Grand Jury, and W. A. Collins, chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKE FUTILE ATTEMPT AT RACE DISCRIMINATION IN CALIFORNIA

COLORED AND MEXICAN STUDENTS FORCE APOLOGY FROM PREJUDICED SOUTHERNERS IN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
April 21 1923

(Pacific News Bureau.)

Los Angeles, Calif. April 20.—An attempt upon the part of a number of prejudiced Southern students of the University of Southern California to intimidate and humiliate the five colored members of the Junior class in pharmacy at a recent class social, was foiled by the nerve and diplomacy of the colored and Mexican male members of the class.

Friday, March 16th the Senior class in Pharmacy of the University of Southern California entertained the Junior class at a social gathering in the Young's Apartments 631 Grand Avenue. Among those of the junior class to receive invitations were five colored eight Mexicans and one West Indian.

WARNED TO LEAVE.

As they arrived at the social, the colored students 3 of whom were ladies, were met at the door and upon enter in gwere politely handed neatly prepared notes on perfumed paper, bearing the following warning: "In the history of the University of Southern California it has never been known that colored students attended social functions of the University. To save embarrassment you had better leave immediately." and signed by the "Committee."

FORCED COMMITTEE TO APOLOGIZE

Upon reading the notes, two of the colored ladies prepared to leave, but quickly stopped by the Mexican and Colored men present. Taking the notes these men faced the "Committee" members and demanded an immediate apology to the colored ladies present for this gross unwarranted insult. After the apology, the entertainment proceeded without further interruption.

PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT.

Hearing of the incident President R. B. Von Kleinsmid formerly President of the University of Tuscon, Arizona; summoned before him the colored and Mexican students and the members of the "Committee." After severely reprimanding the "Committee" members, President Von Kleinsmid issued the following statement: "It is and has always been the policy of the University of Southern California that all of its students, regardless of race or color, should be granted equal enjoyment of all the schools activities, educational, social, athletic or otherwise."

The University of Southern California is one of the largest Universities west of the Mississippi river, and has enrolled among its thousands of students a great number of colored students of all Races, 68 of whom are Negroes. In athletics the performances of Howard Drew and other Colored athletes have won inter-national fame for the colors of the University of Southern California.

They are gettin
You better wake up!

If you will thus dishonor your child and wound its self-respect and handicap your grandchildren and their children forever, you are promised the present reward of a "colored principal" and "colored teachers." Do you know that those teachers will also have (pretty soon) "colored" salaries, "colored" grading and rating and "colored" supervision (by a white supervisor), and that gradually they will be almost forced to do a "colored" quality of work; a "colored" ratio of pupils per teacher; a curriculum, gradually "colored" by race prejudice; "colored" school buildings (in most cases), with "colored" equipment and "colored" sanitation; and (in some cases) even a "colored" length of school term. In short, when you pay the awful price of surrender of self-respect for a "colored" school, you are going to get more highly "colored" specifications (later) than you bargained for.

Now, who wants these "colored" arrangements? Why, the same class of prejudiced white people, and a growing group of venal or short-sighted black people. We need not discuss these white people here; for the real danger to you is the gullible or mercenary blacks. We find a greater number of Negro preachers, than of any other class of colored leaders, advocating separate schools. These ministers see a fine chance for members of their flock to get in on the "colored" positions. Some of them are also ambitious to be the dictators and bosses of the colored school, and to make speeches in it when they choose. They would rather be first in a little third rate school than to have their hand shut out altogether from the big school on the village green or by the city park. They are short-sighted; they do not see that it will be much better to take fifty years and fight their way to their proper place in the general system, than to be segregated and so handicap their entire race for generations.

Sometimes colored people from the South do not like the way in which their children are treated by the white teachers of the mixed schools (and that is natural), and so they feel like surrendering (but that is unwise). They should win their rights on the inside. They will have no rights on the outside.

Remember that some colored people are weak and corruptible, and can be bought up by **indirect rewards** in the North as well as in the South. Some Negro leader, seeing that through the Ku Klux Klan and other agencies, a sentiment is growing among Northern white people for "separate" schools, will jump in and help these white people to segregate your children simply to make himself "whole" and big. Opportunism is a constant temptation to the American Negro.

Notice—That the "separate" schools idea follows the Ku Klux Klan like a shadow.

Detroit Ins. Co. Bars Negroes From Life Insurance

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20—"No Negro Life Insurance Risks Wanted" is the decision of the Detroit Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, Michigan, according to an article appearing in The Indicator, an insurance journal published in Detroit, issue of July 20, 1923.

The statement of this company, according to the article, is as follows: "In order to discourage the writing of Negro risks, the Detroit Life Insurance Company, through its actuary, Earl C. Wightman, has notified its agents that no commissions will be paid on such business."

According to the laws of the State of Michigan, colored people must be treated the same as white people in the matter of insurance but to get around this legal requirement the Detroit Insurance Company will pay no commission to its agents who present applications from colored people.

Officers of the Standard Life Insurance Company, the first Old Line Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company among colored people and located here at Atlanta, in discussing the subterfuge resorted to by the Detroit Life Insurance company in a statement issued this week said that while the colored people of the State of Michigan should use every means possible to combat the setting up of such a vicious precedent, they (the colored people) are not without opportunities for securing life insurance protection as there are now a number of well-established insurances operated by well known and capable members of their own race.

Publishers Issue Statement to Effect That "No Negro Risks Wanted."

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